TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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TARIFF ACT OF 1922 APPROVED; IN EFFECT NOW

President Harding Signs Protection Measure After Senate Adopts Conference Report.

Final legislative action on the tariff act of 1922 was taken Sept. 19 with adoption of the conference report by the senate.

President Harding signed the bill soon afterwards making the new rate effective on Sept. 22.

The senate vote was 43 to 28 and came exactly one year, eight months and 13 days after work was started in what will be the first Republican protective tariff law in nearly 10 years.

Five Republicans voted against the conference report and two Democrats supported it.

Three Republicans, Cameron, Cummins and Lenroot, who voted for the bill as amended in the senate opposed it in the form it came from conference.

The roll call follows:

For adoption: Republicans, Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Capper, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Dupont, Edge, Ernst, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Harreld, Jones of Washington, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Pepper, Phipps, Rawson, Reed of Pennsylvania; Shortridge, Smoot, Stanfield, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson of Indiana—41.

Democrats—Broussard and Ransdell—2.

Total, 43.

$400,000,000 in Revenue.

Against adoption:

Republicans: Borah, Cameron, Cummins, LaFollette and Lenroot—5.

Democrats: Ashurst, Dial, Fletcher, Gerry, Glass, Harrison, Heflin, Hitchcock, King, McKeller, Myers, Reed of Missouri; Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Stanley, Swanson, Trammel, Underwood, Walsh of Massachusetts and Williams—23.

Total, 28.

Of the absentees it was announced that Senator Kendrick, Democrat, Wyoming, was in favor of the bill, and Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, in opposition. Other absent Republicans and Democrats, it was stated were, respectively, for and against adoption.

Treasury experts estimate that the new act will yield about $400,000,000 a year in revenue, one-half from these four sources: Sugar, $87,000,000; raw wool, $63,000,000; tobacco, $35,000,000 and laces and embroideries, $15,000,000.

Joseph S. McCoy, actuary of the treasury, figures that in actual operation the effective equivalent ad valorems will average slightly below those in the famous Payne-Alrich act. The average of the rates, as written, however, is declared to be slightly above the average of those in the 1909 act.

In making their estimates the experts say they have calculated that some of the new duties, particularly those relating to cutlery, will be inoperative, because they are so high as to be practically prohibitive, while others, including most of those in the agricultural schedule, will be inoperative because of an absence of imports of the commodities they cover.

Highest in History.

Rates in some of the schedules are declared to be the highest in the history of American tariffs while those in other schedules are estimated to be lower than in any other protective act. In the highest class are placed sugar, raw wool, silk, laces and embroideries, cutlery, agricultural products and provisions, and dyes, synthetic chemicals, medicinals and other products of coal tar.

The flax, hemp and jute schedule is estimated at only slightly more than that of the existing Democratic law, while the cotton schedule is described by the experts as the lowest in any previous protective tariff. Also, it is asserted, the duties are below those of any other similar act.

Comparatively low rates also have been written into the wood, earthen ware, metal, paper and books and sundries schedules, according to these authorities. Except for the coal tar products, the chemical schedule also is estimated at below that of the Payne-Alrich measure.

This bill makes a distinct departure in American tariff making in that the President is given broad authority over taxes at the customs houses. Upon investigation he may increase or decrease any rate in the bill by 50 per cent should that be necessary to equalize the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

In addition the executive may declare American valuation as the basis of assessing ad valorem duties. In the event that such a basis were used the duties could not be increased but the experts estimate that the actual change from the foreign valuation to the American valuation would bring about an average increase of 100 per cent in the rates. After declaring such valuation the President could, however, reduce any duty by 50 per cent.

The tariff commission is authorized to assist the President in carrying out these so-called flexible tariff provisions, and would make exhaustive investigations and hold hearings at which all interested parties would be given opportunity to submit evidence and argument. This is the "scientific tariff" feature of the new bill.

U. S. Coal Chief Named

Conrad E. Spens, vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co., was appointed federal fuel distributor under the new coal distribution and anti-profiteering act.

Why They Leave Home and Hubby

Bury Marzin, her husband, prayed fervently and often that she might go speedily to Hell, said Mrs. Mary Marzin of Detroit, in court where she is seeking a divorce. Mrs. Marzin said her husband thinks he can pray better than any ordained preacher.

Mrs. Malcolm W. McGowan of New York, who is suing for a separation, told the court that her husband "Turned on the victrola, sang and danced around the room" when he learned that his mother-in-law was dead.

BRITONS LAUGH, TURKISH ENVOY LAUNCHES WAR

Peace Emissary Speaks About Orphans, Gives Signal to Begin Slaughter.

Ali Fethi Bey, a Kemalist envoy to western European governments, is the man who gave the signal for the attack upon Greece, says semi-official information received in Paris. Fethi Bey was in London endeavoring to see Lloyd George to propose a peace. He was refused an audience and was referred to the chief of the bureau of Near East affairs, it was said. The British foreign office is described by the Kemalist envoy as having laughed when he suggested that unless peace could be arranged quickly the Kemalists would turn the Greeks out of Asia Minor.

The Kemalist diplomat then rose and told the British officials soberly:

"I am sorry that you have laughed. Turkey has lost two millions of her people by war and there are too many orphans for us to join in the laughing at the idea of another war. I feel very sad."

Fethi Bey then sent his cipher message to Mustapha Kemal Pasha saying that nothing could be done with the British government toward peace and that the offensive need wait no longer, for he had exhausted every effort.

America Is Aloof From Peace Parley

Suggestions in press dispatches that Great Britain would welcome the presence of the United States in the conference on the problems of the Dardanelles, brought the statement from administration officials that possible American participation is being given no consideration in Washington.

It is emphasized that whatever interest the United States may have in the ultimate disposition of the problem is confined to the necessity that free passage for American ships through these waters be assured.

Foolish Old Owl Is After Wisdom

An owl which flew into the open window of a law office on the ninth floor of the Carew building in Cincinati, gave rise to a burglar alarm, scared a night watchman half to death and finally was captured by the "burglar hunters" and turned over to the zoo.

The watchman was making his rounds when he heard a noise in the closed office and, after summoning aid, opened the door to investigate. He found the owl perched on top of a ponderous law book, looking ridiculously wise considering his foolish predicament.

Urges Conscription of Labor, Plants

Aroused by President Harding's veto of the bonus bill Representative Royal Johnson, Republican, South Dakota, introduced a resolution in the house providing for conscription of all industry and all labor immediately upon declaration of war by the government.

Johnson said if the government could conscript men without paying them adequately then there was no reason why it should not conscript labor and industry on the same principle.

Treatment of Vets Is Ordered Probed

Charges that wounded war veterans in state insane hospitals have been victims of "inhuman treatment" are to be probed to the bottom by order of President Harding.

The President has ordered Colonel Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veterans' bureau, to render an immediate report as to the truth of charges that veterans have been railroaded into insane asylums by "office orders" of Veterans' bureau subordinates, and not through due legal processes.

Sleeping Sickness Cure Is Discovered

That the medical world has won its battle against "sleeping sickness" was announced to 3,000 German physicists and physicians attending the centennial of the physicists' associations of Germany.

Professor Martin Mayer told the delegates a preparation which had proved successful had been discovered in a laboratory near Cologne. He cited two cases of sleeping sickness that had been cured.

Ex-Justice Denies Presidential Aim

Reports that former Justice John H. Clarke of the United States supreme court had resigned from the bench in order to seek the Democratic nomination for President in 1924 on a League of Nations platform, were denied by Justice Clarke in a recent statement.

NO BONUS FOR VETS, DECREE; BILL IS VETOED

House Passes Measure Over Harding's Veto, but Soldiers' Friends Lack Four Votes in Senate.

For a third time the soldiers' bonus legislation has failed to pass.

The senate last week sustained President Harding's veto of the Fordney-McCumber bill, the vote of 44 to 28 falling four short of the two-thirds majority that would have been necessary to have made it a law without the executive's signature. Five hours before the senate acted, the house overrode the veto, 258 to 54.

The action of the senate makes impossible veterans' compensation legislation, at least until the next session of congress, which will begin early in December. Meantime, however, it is the purpose of some proponents to continue the fight and the bonus may become an issue in some of the congressional and senatorial campaigns this Fall.

The senate roll call follows:

To Override Veto.

Republicans — Brandegee, Bursum, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Gooding, Hale, Harreld, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, LaFollette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Rawson, Shortridge, Stanfield, Sutherland, Townsend and Watson of Indiana—27.

Democrats — Ashurst, Broussard, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Harrison, Heflin, Hitchcock, McKellar, Ransdell, Reed of Missouri, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Trammell and Walsh of Massachusetts—17. Total, 44.

To Sustain Veto.

Republicans — Ball, Borah, Calder, Cameron, Dillingham, Dupont, Edge, Ernst, Fernald, France, Keyes, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Pepper, Phipps, Reed, Pennsylvania; Smoot, Sterling and Wadsworth—21.

Democrats — Dial, Glass, Myers, Owen, Shields, Underwood and Williams—7. Total 28.

Pairs.

Garaway and Jones, New Mexico, for, McKinley against; Harrison and Walsh of Montana, for, Frelinghuysen, against; Pitman and Pomerene, for, Swanson, against; Overman and Norris, for, Warren, against; Ladd and Kendrick, for, King, against; Poindexter and Willis, for, Weller, against; Johnson and Spencer, for, Page, against. Total, 21.

Absent and not paired: Elkins, Stanley and Watson, Georgia—3.

President Uses Veto.

In sending the bonus measure back to congress without his approval President Harding pointed out that no provision was made for revenues with which to pay the huge sums provided for soldiers of the World war and said it would have established a questionable precedent by obligating the treasury of the United States for what is not an obligation. He said the soldiers, while they were serving in the war, did not expect this compensation.

He pointed out the duty of the nation toward those men in the armies who were so badly injured they could not resume their places in everyday life of the country and said Americans gladly are meeting this obligation, without complaining of the burden it has placed on them. He said this year the treasury will have spent more than a half billion dollars on hospitalization, compensation and training, in addition to more than $35,000,000 for construction of new hospitals.

The text of his message on the bonus follows:

"To the House of Representatives:

"Herewith is returned, without approval, H. R. 10874," a bill to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World war and for other purposes.

Nation Truly Grateful.

"With the avowed purpose of the bill to give expression of a nation's gratitude to those who served in its defense in the World war I am in accord, but to its provisions I do not subscribe. The United States never

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COURT GRANTS INJUNCTION TO CURB STRIKERS

Judge Wilkerson Passes on Plea of Government to Protect Nation's Hauling System.

Judge James H. Wilkerson last Saturday granted Attorney General Daugherty's petition for a nationwide temporary injunction against the striking railway shopmen.

Judge Wilkerson said the defendants could not deny conducting and responsibility for the widespread violence which has marked the strike. Partial settlement of the strike, he said, has not affected the right of the government to obtain a nationwide injunction.

Most Drastic Order.

During the progress of the hearings it was conceded generally that, should Judge Wilkerson sustain the government's contentions and make permanent the injunction it would mean the end of strikes tending to interfere with interstate commerce. Covering virtually every phase of assembly or conversation pertaining to the promotion or conduct of strikes, the temporary injunction obtained by Attorney General Daugherty was accepted as probably the most drastic and far-reaching writ ever issued in an American court.

Partial settlements of strikes, involving separate pacts with individual roads coming when about half of the government and defense arguments had been presented had no effect on the hearing, Judge Wilkerson ordering that the government continue its effort to show cause why the restraining order should not be dismissed.

Conspiracy Charged.

In presenting arguments in behalf of the shopmen Attorney Donald Richberg, chief counsel for the seven striking crafts introduced charges made by B. M. Jewell, leader of the insurgent rail workers, that the railroads had conspired to "break" or disintegrate the unions and that the partial settlement had evolved into practically a lockout on the part of some roads.

Attorney General Daugherty, in explaining that it was not the wish or intent of the government to abridge personal rights endowed by the Constitution, argued for a modification of some of the more drastic provisions of the temporary writ.

Senator Watson of Georgia Dies

United States Senator Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, died suddenly in his home in Washington early Tuesday. Death was said to be due to an acute attack of asthma from which Senator Watson had suffered recurrently for some years.

Although failing health had interrupted Senator Watson's attendance at senate sessions frequently in the last several months, he was in his seat when senate adjourned, and his friends believed that he was then showing improvement. He was stricken suddenly after dinner Monday night and passed away shortly after 3 A. M. Tuesday. He was 65 years of age.

Coming to the senate on March 4, 1921, as an "anti-Wilson, anti-league and anti-war measures Democrat," Watson became one of the national capital's most picturesque figures. His services did not prevent him from continuing as the publisher and editor of his newspaper, the Columbia Sentinel, and on Sunday night, apparently in improved health, he dictated editorials for the next issue.

Fire Prevention Day to Be Oct. 9

President Harding has issued a proclamation designating Monday, Oct. 9, as national fire prevention day. The fire waste in the United States year after year, the President declared reaches appalling figures which are not approached in any other country. There should be especial effort, he added, to minimize such losses.

Principals in Turkish Crisis

Lord Curzon—Sir Horace Rumbold

—Wide World Photos.

LORD CURZON, British foreign minister, and Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambasador to Turkey, are figuring in the Turkish crisis that threatens to overturn the peace of Europe. Rumbold's present position affords him the opportunity of using his great talent as a diplomat and statesman. Lord Curzon's critics declare the situation needs a stronger man at the head of Britain's foreign department.

67TH CONGRESS WINS PRAISE

Opinions as opposite as the poles regarding the record of the sixty-seventh congress were expressed in formal statements by the national chairmen of the two great political parties.

Speaking for the Republican organization, Chairman John T. Adams declared that "no congress, in time of peace, ever made such a splendid record," while on the Democratic side Chairman Cordell Hull asserted that "no other congress ever so signally failed to grasp great opportunities or to meet important responsibilities."

Many Landmarks Shown.

The budget law, reduction of taxes, the peace settlement, the tariff, the veterans' bureau act and agricultural and public roads reforms were among the legislative landmarks enumerated by Adams as indicating the "constructive" pathway followed by the Republican senate and house.

Congress reduced public taxes $818,000,000. It unsparingly cut public appropriations. It found 5,000,000 men idle. To prevent further aggravation of the unemployment situation it enacted the restrictive immigration law. It found agriculture facing ruin and assisted it on its feet by the enactment of a series of laws which afforded both temporary and permanent relief to the agricultural interests.

Important Legislation.

Passage of the permanent tariff revision and soldiers' bonus bills probably the chief features of the session, which began Dec. 5 last and which was the first regular session of congress since inauguration of the Harding administration.

Headed by the tariff bill, the session's most important legislation provided for:

Creation of the allied debt funding commission.

Appropriation of $20,000,000 for Russian relief.

Appointment of a "dirt farmer" on the federal reserve board.

Co-operative marketing by farmers.

Regulation of grain futures, so as to meet the Supreme court decision, making the original Capper-Tincher law inoperative.

Creation of 25 more federal judges.

Extension of the 3 per cent immigration quota law for two years.

Scrapping of naval vessels in accord with the arms conference treaties.

Reorganization of the patent office, with an increase in its force.

Reorganization of the basis of pay of army, navy and marine officers.

Decrease in personnel and expense of the army and navy.

Monthly payment of pensions.

Development of rivers and harbors.

Appropriation of $7,500,000 to continue work on the Muscle Shoals, Ala., power project.

Appropriation of $1,500,000 to lend farmers for seed grain.

Appropriation of $500,000 for prosecution of war frauds.

Continuation of the war-time bonus pay of federal employes.

Senator Offers New Bonus Bill

Senator Burusum, Republican, New Mexico, has introduced in the senate another soldiers' bonus measure, defined in its title as "the veterans' refund and adjusted compensation act."

The measure would provide for payments of $20 for each month of service together with the return of all compulsory allotments made by the service men and payments on account of government insurance between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1919.

No provision is made for financing the bonus.

Where the amount due a veteran did not exceed $50, it would be paid in full Oct. 1, 1923. In all other cases 50 per cent would be paid Oct. 1, 1923, and the remainder Oct. 1, 1926, together with interest at 4 per cent.

Food Cost Lower in August, Report

The retail cost of food to the average family in the United States decreased two per cent in the month ending Aug. 15, said figures made public by the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor, based on reports from 51 cities.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

NEXT TO TAKING the money from American tourists gracefully, the easiest thing Europeans do is to convert these same tourists, big and little, into League of Nations propagandists. Both big and little are either persuaded by eloquence and European logic or are frightened into the belief that the world will go to pieces if America doesn't save Europe from the demnition bowwows or something.

How is the salvation of Europe to be worked out? Something more than membership in the League of Nations will be necessary. Association and fraternization won't do it. We have no soul; we are a new country; we have no art, no science; socially we fall over our own feet. How in the dickens can we uplift that part of the world that feels itself superior to us?

With money. That's the way. Money and, when occasion demands, a few hundred thousand American soldiers, as was provided for in the well-known Article X. Europe will agree to furnish the brains. First, cancel all debts; second, pay the German reparations; then, if we have anything left, give it to European financiers, to be used where it will do the most good.

Cox Full of Forebodings.

Among the big American Summer tourists in Europe was James M. Cox, victim of the solemn referendum. He is back on American soil, enthusiastic to have Uncle Sam stick his nose into European affairs.

Jimmy is fuller of gloom than he was on the morning after the 1920 election, when the people voted for his opponent by a majority of seven millions. He is also fuller of forebodings of dire disaster. He fears the fall of Germany. To prevent it America must send a man across the ocean to modify the reparations to the satisfaction of both Germany and France. Persons who have taken note of the attitude of these two countries toward each other will readily recognize the simplicity of such an undertaking.

Mr. Cox says the chickens are coming home to roost. He might mean by that it was this country's business to rescue Europe at any cost, or to elect him President, which may mean the same thing in his mind. We don't know.

This may be a good place to say that William Jennings Bryan has a simple way to provide for the peace of the world. His method is to cancel all debts and require in return a guaranty that the nations of Europe will keep the peace. The childishness of this plan will suggest itself to every reader.

Only Eleven Billion Dollars.

In round numbers Europe owes the United States $11,000,000,000. That looks like a big sum, but we doubt if Europe would agree to keep the peace for any considerable length of time for twice that amount. England and France might, but what of the other nations? What of the present Russian government? She would like to be hired to be good, but not that she would fulfill the contract. Once we started to buy peace we might have to keep it up indefinitely.

Our guess it that it is up to the countries of Europe to save themselves. God expects that of individuals, and nations are only groups of individuals.

Turkey and Greece have made a nasty mess of peace. There is no way of telling where their war will end.

A number of heiresses have sold themselves to Europeans for frazzled titles, but it does not follow that the whole country should sell out by marrying into the League of Nations.

Cruelty Not All of War.

Newspapers have carried some sickening stories connected with the Turks' capture of Smyrna. We cannot understand the cruelties of the human heart. War in itself is cruel, but not all cruelty is the result of war. We know a tale, and it is not older than a few days, that is enough to make every clean human heart ache.

The story runs something like this:

She was the mother of four children who were grown up and well to do, but she was dying in the county poor home. She knew she was going, knew it for days.

A woman of 75 cannot have many hopes left. This mother had one, but it was big, so big that it filled every conscious moment of her fading life. This was it, the big hope—before she went away she wanted to see her children. Because they had been her babies once upon a time she wanted to think that they still loved her. She wanted to feel the warmth of a hand she had kissed when its knuckles were nothing more than pink and white dimples. She wanted a smile that would give a bit of color to the twilight of her life.

The children were told that their mother was going away, and was yearning to see them. But they did not come. The dying mother made poor little excuses for them—perhaps they were too busy—but she did not give up her big hope. She clung to life and waited—waited for a sign of filial love to comfort her, but—

Oh, God! She had to go without it!

This is not written to condemn. The human soul must be guided by its own light. But if these lines can inspire a bit more tenderness for living mothers they will not have been printed in vain.

Whatever the mother dying in the county poor home may have done that lost her the love she craved during the days of poignant anxiety, she rose to the supreme height of motherhood when her last expressed emotions were for the welfare of her own.

Coleridge said much when he wrote:

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."

U. S. WATCHING TURK SITUATION

Opposition to Entry Into League of Nations Is Seen Justified.

"If that's the way they throw down the British, what would they do to us?"

This is the general sentiment expressed by those officials who are watching closely the developments in Europe as a result of the threats of the Kemalists to invade the so-called neutral zone.

This, the principal subject of discussion, is followed always by consideration of aims of the most sinister force American observers can see—The Russian.

"The developments in the East have provided the best possible justification for those who opposed our entrance in the Wilson league," was the statement of one of the best informed of those in touch with the situation. He continued: "The utter lack of sympathy with American ideas does not permit either France or Italy to do other than try to take advantage of the difficulty in which Great Britain finds itself. Both evidently tried to wrest from Britain concessions for their support of her now. France was concerned particularly with obtaining immediate satisfaction in the way of German reparations.

"There is nothing for Britain to do except go it alone and the extent of her use of force particularly in view of the sentiment at home is a subject of great uncertainty.

"Serious as the situation appears, there are graver possibilities that do not presently concern us. They arise from conditions about which we know only one thing certainly and that is the relief that we have given the Russians. The most serious menace is the Russian support of the Kemalists with the ultimate object of demanding full participation, without any reservations in a council that will be expected to clear chaotic conditions in Europe and Asia. Inevitably and almost inextricably involved in the welter are questions of race and religion and trade customs that impel real Americans to hope that we have seen the limit of our loss in the present difficulty."

There is a sentiment in Washington not at all official or representative, that suggests that we should at least express sympathy with Great Britain. This is the view of those who believe that strong action by the British would result in firmer business conditions because of demands for American products and the keeping up of grain prices as a result of a Dardanelles blockade.

Postal Savings Gain Despite Two Strikes

Despite railroad and coal strikes and other industrial disturbances, postal savings deposits throughout the United States showed a decided improvement during August, says information given out by the post-office department officials.

While withdrawals in mining and railroad centers were heavy during the month, they were almost counter-balanced by increased deposits in a number of the larger cities.

The largest increase in deposits for the month was made in Boston, the August deposits exceeding those of the month previous by $149,178. Brooklyn, N. Y., was second with an increase of $51,110 and Atlantic City, stepping from 51st to 38th place, took third honors for the month showing an increase in deposits of $49,968.

Tribunal Suppresses Stinnes

The state tribunal created under the recently enacted law for the defense of the republis has approved the suppression by the Prussian government of Hugo Stinnes' newspaper, the Deutsche All Gemeine Zeitung, because of its pub[illegible] the Wirth government.

ALLIED POWERS MAKE OFFER OF PEACE TO TURK

Great Britain, France and Italy Decide to Concede Mustapha Kemal's Peace Terms.

Return of Turkey to Europe was assured when Great Britain, France and Italy at the first session of the allied conference unanimously agreed to concede all the nationalist peace terms.

The Turkish claims of eastern Thrace to the Maritza river and including the ancient Turkish capital of Adrianople were approved as peace terms that can be supported by France, Great Britain and Italy, in a joint invitation sent to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the nationalist leader, to a peace conference to be held at Venice at the earliest possible date.

The Kemalists must agree in return not to enter the present neutral zone along the straits, nor make any crossing elsewhere, and must accept complete freedom of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, preferably under the league of nations.

The invitation which was cabled by M. Poincare to Kemal Pasha, personally urges an immediate meeting of the allied and Turkish and Greek generals at Mudania to formulate terms of an armistice pending the conference.

Relief Felt.

Everywhere in official circles there are expressions of relief that the war cries have been replaced by old school diplomacy, with such an old hand as Curzon directing British policy, and although there was no word that the allied note had been delivered to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the nationalist leader, it is intimated that his refusal to come to terms is extremely doubtful.

The view is held in authoritative allied circles that immediate acceptance would be against Turkish "trading propensities." It is said that the Turk in bargaining diplomatically or otherwise, always wants a first offer made to him.

Then he holds the other to it and angles for further concessions.

In addition to other concessions Turkey is promised support of the three allies for admission to the League of Nations and also withdrawal of the allied troops from Constantinople as soon as peace becomes effective.

Although the British might insist their chief demand, mainly freedom of the straits, be embodied in the conditions, it is generally conceded that this unanimous decision marks a reversal of policy on the part of Great Britain, and is considered a victory for French diplomacy.

M. Poincare expressed the belief that the Near East crisis is over and that all danger of a clash is passed.

It is assumed that the British troops will remain at Chanak pending the peace conference. A broad neutral zone will divide eastern Thrace from Greece and Bulgaria in the treaty terms, which will be decided at the conference.

Both Jugo-Slavia and Rumania insisted upon this provision before they consented to the return of Turkey to Europe, although it is not mentioned in the note.

Says Terms Unsuitable.

Hamid Bey, representative of the Angora government in Constantinople, declared the allied invitation for a peace conference could not be accepted by the Turkish Nationalists on the terms laid down.

"We cannot accept the allied terms because they propose to demilitarize the sea of Marmora and part of Thrace, which would prevent us from bringing our troops from Asia to Europe," said Hamid in a statement to the correspondent. "Neither can we accept literally the condition that our army shall not advance while the peace conference is progressing.

"This would so circumscribe our movements that the enemy would have ample opportunity to prepare forces for a fresh attack and would give the allies a chance to complete their land and naval reinforcements in the event the conference failed.

"We also insist that all nations having commercial, military or other interests in the Dardanelles, including Russia and Bulgaria, shall participate in the conference.

"We further insist that Great Britain shall suspend all naval and military movements in the straits during the course of the conference."

Says Women of U. S. Are Most Charming

American women not only are the most charming in the world, but their imagination, energy and spiritual insight compose "one of the greatest assets of modern civilization," Sir Charles Wakefield, head of the visiting Sulgrave mission, declared in Atlanta, Ga. Sir Charles, former lord mayor of London, expressed his praise of American women in speaking of what he termed the enthusiastic welcome the party has received in every American city.

EASTERN STATE ACTS TO PRESERVE PINES

A notice of a new law to encourage reproduction of pine on cut-over pine lands through the leaving of seed trees has been received by owners of wood lots in New Hampshire.

The law requires the filing of a statement of intention to operate any pine lot before cutting begins. The notice also requires that in every timber lot where pine represents 75 per cent or more of the growth of merchantable timber, one pine tree shall be left standing for seeding. Failure to comply with the law is punishable by fine.

SEES AIR VICTOR IN SHORT WAR

Officer Says Bombing of Cities Will Win Out; Infantry in Tanks.

The next great war will last but a few days, will be accompanied by the bombing to death of thousands of noncombatants and will be won by the nation or allied group which controls the air, Maj. Gen. George H. Harries commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the World War, predicted in an address at the order's convention in Atlantic City.

The next war, he declared, will see the victor's air force—a tremendous death-dealing phalanx—not attacking the enemy's army, but flying far aloft over it and dealing death and destruction to the people who are in the strategic cities to the rear of the army.

"There will be no more infantry—that is in the sense of an open attack by infantry," he said. "The infantry no longer will go in open attack but will be in tanks. To send it into the open would be nothing short of murder in view of the terrible engines of warfare that are being built today. The purpose of the infantry will be to hold places taken by the aerial bombers. Then they must have an air force aloft to guard them, else the enemy will by stealth blow them out of the occupied area by raids of bombing planes. The only way such an invader can be resisted successfully before he can accomplish this awful purpose of destroying cities and their inhabitants is to meet him with a superior air control."

RACING POPULAR AMONG RUSSIANS

Revival of Sport Witnesses Big Turnouts; Many Women Attend.

Horse racing in Russia, nearly as popular in the old days as tea drinking, is slowly coming back.

There are so many race followers in Russia that even during the war it went on about as usual. Not until the revolution came was it forced to close. Four years ago, when racing was given up, millions of persons thought it meant the end of everything.

But this Summer harness racing began in Petrograd, Moscow and other cities. Now Russia, or at least the racing fans, are beginning to feel that after all the world has started to right itself again.

Government in Charge.

The government conducts the sport, the pari-mutuel system of betting, concessions at the tracks and everything in general, and the army helps to keep things orderly. Soldiers see no one gets in free and that there is no peeping through fences. A soldier band furnishes music between races, when the crowd scrambles to bet its rubles. Racing in Moscow goes on three days a week. The track is just at the edge of town, near many fine old residences, now community houses with a tin stove pipe protruding from every other window.

All the profits, as the government announced at the beginning, go toward a fund for relief of sufferers in the famine districts.

Horse owners participate but the majority of the trotters are owned by the government.

If Russia has her troubles they are not in evidence at the pavilion. There are more smiling faces and laughter at the races than any other place in Moscow.

Grandstand Run Down.

The track is as good as ever but the block-long grandstand is run down like so much of Russia. It has not been painted in seven or eight years and many of the fixtures have been torn away.

But the crowd is the thing and there are nearly as many women as men. The latter in general appearance are healthy and well-fed and here and there a fat man bobs about in the excitement of winning or losing a bet. Many of them wear straw hats and pongee suits, naturally yellow, but more yellow than ever with wear and age. Ordinary trousers and white linen blouses are the popular dress for men as they are cool and cheap.

The women as a rule are fairly well dressed, as fashions go in Russia. But none are fat—only a few are even plump.

No more Rheumatism

"Suffering has gone from your face, mother!"

FATHER knew too well that rheumatism is the most common cause of heart disease. It was then too late to experiment! He gave mother S. S. S. and stopped her suffering.

S. S. S. clears the body of rheumatic impurities. Its results in thousands of rheumatic cases have been nothing short of amazing. What can be more wonderful, than to see the shackles of pain released from your struggling body? You can do it. Use S. S. S., the great destroyer of rheumatic impurities. It is sold at all drug stores.

S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again

Takes Daughter, 92, Out for Spin

Auguste Jeansonne & Mrs. Jean Fruge.

Auguste Jeansonne, 111 years old, drove his daughter, Mrs. Jean Baptiste Fruge, 92, in his own car to the town carnival at Opelousas, La. Jeansonne says he has lived to see transportation change from buggy to train, thence to automobile and now to airplane—and he expects to live to see some other method. Mrs. Fruge had little to say in favor of American womanhood of today.

Sulu Sultan's Sister in U. S. to Study Economic Conditions Here

The 19-year-old Princess Tarhata, sister of Uncle Sam's ward, the Sultan of Sulu, stopped in San Francisco recently while on her way to the University of Illinois, where she is going to learn all the things American girls know and some that a lot of them never heard of.

She was enraptured when she arrived there, on the first leg of her journey from far off Moro province, former home of the head hunting tribes who were subdued by the United States after the Philippine Islands came into the possession of this country.

The princess, modishly attired from tip to toe, arrived from Manila on the President Lincoln. She is accompanied by eight other Filipino students, all of whom will study economic conditions in the United States for the next six months. Her highness will specialize in political science.

Is Man-Sized Country.

Sulu, be it known, isn't only a comic opera sultan's hangout. It's a collection of several hundred islands in the Moro group of the Philippines, three of which house the greater portion of the sultan's subjects. The island of Sulu, one of the largest, gives the name to the domain.

"Why shouldn't I study political economy? interrogated the brown hued princess in response to a question. "Nowadays most of the people in the world who were born with titles are commencing to forget the days when their daily occupation was the enhancement of their personal beauty.

"Occupying a room just like American girls in a large university, with no servants or bodyguards, will be a big lark, but not a new one. You see I've been to the United States before.'

The princess, who will register at the university as "Miss Tarhara Kiram," is one of a party of four sent there by the Philippine government.

The princess is the daughter of the late sultan, well known during his lifetime for the multiplicity of his wives. The present sultan has contented himself with but one, defying precedent.

Palace Modernized.

The palace on the Island of Jolo, in recent years has become modernized, even electric lights and other accessories being installed.

Prior to American occupation of his domain the sultan lived like one of the oldtime Mohammedan despots, chopping off a head here and there when fancy dictated.

The invasion of modern ideas and the education of many of the children has brought about a change and today the islands in the group controlled by the sultan are among the most tractable in the archipelago.

HIT BY TRAIN, BULL FAILS TO HEED RED FLAG

Bovine Comes Back for More When Brakeman Hangs Out Danger Signal.

It would be great to have bulls educated in flag signals, say New Haven railroad brakemen.

A bull at Braintree Highlands wandered onto the railroad tracks just as a train was approaching.

The locomotive sideswiped the bull and pushed him aside. According to all good train practice the train was stopped to see what damage was done to the bull and a brakeman sent to the rear to stick up a red flag to warn any oncoming trains.

The bull, peeved by the red flag and forgetting that he had been hit, drove at the red-flagging brakeman like a thunderbolt. The brakeman beat the bull to the platform just about in time.

Turk Chief Seeks 250,000 Fighters

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turks, is reported to be attempting to raise his troops to 250,000. Inducements are being made to Turks of military age in the liberated region of Anatolia to join the colors.

Kemal is concentrating large quantities of Krupp and Skoda guns which had been furnished to Turkey during the World war by Germany and Austria.

LEPERS TO HEAR MUSIC BY RADIO

If you were a leper confined on the rocky Island of Culion in the southern Philippines, what would be your reaction to the wireless radiophone? H. D. Cranston, an American business man of the Philippines, thinks that the reaction of the 5,000 lepers at Culion will be pleasurable, and he has offered to install a receiving and magnavox station at the bandstand in Worcester plaza on Culion, in order that the lepers may enjoy the constabulary band concerts that are given nightly on the Luneta in Manila.

FOREIGN TRADE NEEDS BANKERS

All Exporters Should Join in Efforts to Stabilize Conditions.

BY SAMUEL H. HOURVITCH

In order to gain the place we are entitled to in the international market. I believe the best way would be for our bankers and business men, farmers, manufacturers and those interested in the import and export trade to take an inventory of their standing, their business and economical resources and decide if they are ready and able to plunge again into oversea trade, even if business conditions for at least three to five years do not bring profit.

Next in importance is for the business man to ascertain marketing possibilities of his "good-sellers," as many articles of standard value and demand during the pre-war period became obsolete lately.

Great Britain is doing its utmost to establish economical treaties with its colonies on a reciprocal basis. Our business men are not so fortunate in this respect, on account of lack of colonies. But many of the new strugging countries would make a wonderful opportunity for such a start.

Should Know Markets.

Many people believe it takes a man well-versed in local trade to make an efficient import or export manager. This is a mistaken idea. We would gain a great deal more if our foreign managers were taken from those who know something about countries involved.

Often thousands of expensive catalogs are sent to foreign buyers and letters written in the best American style, by the private secretary of the president, signed by the big chief himself. Any time you're in Egypt ask for these letters and catalogs.

Our American banks are mostly money trustees, while foreign banks are mostly merchants in money.

Depreciation of foreign money may be a handicap to some lines. The experienced business man can overcome this difficulty by establishing, for example, a dollar credit. With common-sense, there is no reason it should not work. Standard American commodities are being sold on such a basis.

Chance for Young Men.

Why not appoint young eager American business men who know foreign conditions, and let them build up the markets while the United States is victorious and still eager to expand into foreign markets? Our foreign relations offer to our youth the opportunity for success that the West offered to our fathers a couple of decades ago.

Many a failure of American products abroad was due to the offer of a single line or specialty. Thus, when the foreign agent or buyer wanted to purchase the American product he was given to understand his other connections, upon which he depends for a living, will be taken away from him.

GASOLINE TRAINS PROVE SUCCESSFUL

Experiments which the Chicago Great Western railroad has made in Iowa with four gasoline motor trains have been so successful that the road is planning to expand the equipment to 15 such trains, Samuel M. Felton, president of the road, said.

"Lily Love" Match Ended

Mrs. John Miller, formerly Miss Juanita Miller, daughter of the late Joaquin Miller, "poet of the Sierras," has been granted a divorce on the ground of desertion. Before her marriage to John Miller she was divorced from John Reavis, mining engineer, in March, 1919.

Masons Choose New York

New York has been chosen as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the supreme council thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the northern jurisdiction of the United States.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

SEVERAL American organizations, including the Standard Oil Co. and the Near East relief administration, have made plans for the security of their workers in Constantinople or their removal in event the situation warrants.

Bishop T. F. Gailer of Tennessee was re-elected by the house of bishops as president of the national council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. He has held the place since the creation of the national council three years ago.

Southern railway, the Mobile and Ohio, controlled by the Southern, and the Monon, fell in line last week with the roads accepting the Baltimore agreement settling the shopmen's strike.

It has been announced officially that the former German kaiser is to marry the widowed princess, Hermine Von Schoenaich-Carolath, probably in November.

An official notice setting Oct. 1 as the date for a strike on vessels of the Lake Carriers' association was sent out by the Sailors' union of the Great Lakes. The workers now demand that they be given an eight-hour day instead of the present 12-hour watches.

Near East troubles caused a boost in the price of foodstuffs in London last week. British flour one day increased four shillings on the sack and the American flour went up seven cents.

A bill granting absolute sex equality to Irish women has been passed on first reading by the Dail Eireann. It will require further consideration before it is a law.

Order was restored in Smyrna last week after the horrors of the conflagration. Colonel Madjie Bey has been appointed civil governor.

Fourteen persons were killed and 17 injured in the wreck of a northbound passenger train at Empalma Gonzalez, Mexico, last week.

A total eclipse of the sun occurred Sept. 21, the tract being along the Indian ocean and through the heart of Australia.

OFFICIALS of the Ford Motor Co. ordered its three industrial plants in the Detroit area to resume operations Sept. 22, after a week of idleness because of the coal shortage. Approximately 70,000 Ford employes were thrown out of work in order that Henry Ford could fight a few coal profiteers.

The West turned its attention last week to relieving the plight of families and dependents of the 47 men who died after being imprisoned by fire in the Argonaut mine at Jackson, Cal. Compensation checks and funds realized from prize fight and theater benefit performances were pouring in.

Enos Mills, naturalist and author, died at Long Peak, Colorado, last week.

The Alaska Agricultural college and School of Mines is now in operation with six instructors and six students. More have made arrangements to enter. Miners all over Alaska wish to take instruction as soon as their work at home closes.

Smelter men and craftsmen of the mining companies operating in Butte, Mont., with plants at Anaconda and Great Falls are now receiving the wage increase of 50 cents a day.

Unless the defendants take an appeal from the decision of the federal court in Boston and permit a higher tribunal to pass upon the claim of the Americai prohibition navy to jurisdiction over the seas beyond the three-mile limit, the British government is expected in Washington to take up the subject diplomatically with the state department.

The interallied Rhineland commission has ordered barkeepers in the occupied area to serve alcoholic beverages free of taxation to any member, soldier or civilian of the interallied army of occupation.

Professor Asher Hobson of the department of agriculture, has been made United States member of the permanent committee of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

SMALLER than ever, but still the event of the year to thousands who watch the war of the rebellion come and go, the 56th annual encampment of the G. A. R. opened in Des Moines, Ia., this week.

In her campaign for the United States senatorship, Mrs. Anna D. Oleson, Democratic nominee, is traveling in a small automobile throughout the state in order to meet as many voters as she can.

Hope that all available means will be used by this country to put an end to "unspeakable atrocities" causing suffering to Christians in Eastern lands was expressed in a resolution adopted by the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal church in general convention in Portland, Ore.

Secretary of State Hughes has returned to this country on the battleship Maryland after an official visit to Brazil to attend the centennial there.

Doors were rattled but no damage done by a series of seven earth shocks at Anchorage, Alaska, recently. The series ended with a severe jolt.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the public health service, will leave in October for a two weeks' inspection of the government's sanitary authorities abroad.

A proclamation urging the state of New York to observe in a public manner the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt on Oct. 27, has been issued by Governor Miller.

Jackson, Cal., buried 46 of the victims of the Argonaut gold mine fire disaster last week. The body of the 47th miner was not found by the federal mine rescue crew.

Serious damage is believed to have resulted from a typhoon which swept over the Philippines recently.

Importers and merchants made a last minute rush last week to declare their goods before the new tariff with its higher duties went into effect at midnight on Sept. 21, and the New York custom house ended one of the most exciting periods of its history.

Berlin's Police Chief

Wilhelm Richter

Wilhelm Richter, chief of police of the Greater Berlin police department under the German Republic, is in America, attending the International Police conference in New York.

PSYCHOLOGISTS GO INTO COURT

Aver New Science Branch Will Be Important in Trials.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The psychologist, with his uncanny knowledge of human complexes, soon will be expected to play an important part in our courts.

In almost every trial there are baffling points in the testimony. Some problems are left for almost every jury after the possibilities of legal strategy have been exhausted. With a legal psychologist in court justice can be meted out with more exactness, psychologists say. A witness might have his story shot to atoms by psychological explanations.

Psychologists are aware of the service they can render but the legal profession is wary of what might be regarded as new-fangled theories. Bench and bar are inclined to look upon psychology as in the experimental stage. Although a psychologist may have a doctor's degree from a first-class university and a string of discoveries to his credit he is likely to be told his methods and tests are not 100 per cent reliable and that his evidence cannot be accepted.

Are Not Discouraged.

Psychologists are sad over this sign of reactionary tendencies, but are not discouraged. History is merely repeating itself. They recall that identification by finger prints once was regarded as bunk by detectives. It took time to convince the world an exact science could be based on the formation of skin at the finger tips.

It will take time to prove each human mind is not a law unto itself but is constructed and can be analyzed like any other well ordered apparatus. Complexes there are, innumerable and difficult to account for, but the psychologist has back of him carefully tested principles that enable him to analyze his subjects with reasonable exactness.

One hundred per cent accuracy is hardly to be expected. Medicine has been practiced thousands of years, the psychologist points out, but it is not an accurate science. Doctors flatly contradict accepted theories of 10 years ago. What is more, they disagree with one another. Yet the testimony of a physician or an alienist is given careful consideration by the courts.

Practice Grows Steadily.

The use of expert advice in legal cases has been growing steadily. When civilization moved at a slower pace and courts had less crowded dockets a trial might drag along with less serious consequences. Evidence might be gone over time and again until some slip was noted or until it was clear the jury would have to guess at the truth.

But the trial and error method of presenting testimony has given place to research methods. The scientific detective of the fiction magazines is a reality. Few lawyers and detectives are the versatile authorities on all manner of subjects the story book hero is, but they know when and where to get expert opinion and the results often are astounding.

WORRY KILLS MOST PEOPLE

Avoid Anger and Live Long, Is Advice of This Centenarian.

Cornelius Cole, former congressman ad U. S. senator from California, who celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth recently, told the multitude of friends who greeted him at a reception in his garden that "worry kills more people than bludgeons, bullets and disease."

"Keep your mind in order," he advised, "just as you expect your house to be kept in order.

"Hunger is a wholesome sensation, all excesses are dangerous to health and over eating is the commonest form of excess.

"Make your mind behave. Avoid anger. By all means avoid anger.

"Pessimism is a form of brain disease; it may be cured or cultivated by the power of the will.

"I hear much alarmist talk. Sixty years ago men said the country was going to the dogs, but it didn't seem to go somehow.

"Years ago I wondered whether I'd live to see this century. Here I am 22 years into it and still going. I've come to the conclusion the climate must have a great deal to do with it."

The Dallas locks on the Columbia river were opened in November, 1896, with pioneers from several Northwestern states as witnesses.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The secretary of war would be authorized to sell to the Alabama Power Co. the government owned steam plant and substation at Gorgas, Ala., and transmission lines to Sheffield, Ala., and to lease in his judgment the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals under the terms of a resolution introduced in the house, by Representative Hull, Republican, Iowa.

The President was requested in a resolution introduced by Representative London, Socialist, New York, to offer to mediate in the Near East and Balkans.

Another resolution, introduced by Representative Kindred, Democrat, New York, requests the President to protest to Turkey against outrages in Asia Minor and persecution of Armenians, Jews and Christians.

It also asks the President to take up with Great Britain, France and Italy the question of a conference to consider methods by which Armenians might be given an opportunity to establish themselves as a nation.

An amendment to the constitution which would permit a nation-wide referendum upon sale of 5 per cent beer with receipts from taxes applied to the payment of a soldiers' bonus, was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Brennan, Republican, Michigan.

President Harding signed the Borah-Winslow bill providing for a federal investigation of the coal industry and the Cummins-Winslow bill providing for control of coal prices during the Winter by the extension of the embargo and priority powers of the interstate commerce commission.

House juliciary committee springs surprise by postponing impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Daugherty until December session. Representative Keller, Samuel Gompers and others protest.

President Harding signed the Cable bill, conferring independent citizenship rights on women in the United States irrespective of the nationality or status of their husbands.

The Capper-Tincher bill, providing for regulation of trading in futures on grain markets was signed by President Harding.

President Harding signed the joint resolution adopted by the senate and house expressing American approval of the restoration of Palestine, as a Jewish homeland. The resolution is said by Zionists to be practically identical in phraseology to the declaration of the British government of Nov. 2, 1917, recognizing and approving Zionist aspirations since carried into effect in the Palestine mandate, recently ratified by the League of Nations.

With new grain futures bill signed Secretary Wallace says no legitimate board of trade transactions will be disturbed.

Senator Bursum (N. M.), introduced new soldiers' bonus bill and will attempt to press it next session.

An emergency appropriation of $200,000 for relief of American refugees in the Near East has been recommended to the senate by President Harding after receipt of an official estimate from the state department that 1,000 Americans are in pressing need of assistance.

Former treasury employes appointed by Elmer Dover and dismissed under charges accuse commissioner of internal revenue and other treasury officials of irregularities and demand investigation of their bureaus.

United States to protect American lives and property and assist in releif work in Near East, but not otherwise to become involved in Graeco-Turkish question.

Senate sustains Harding's veto of soldiers' bonus bill and measure is dead, bonus opponents had four votes to spare after house overwhelmingly passed bill over the veto.

Congress adjourns with Republicans praising and Democrats denouncing legislative record as campaign gets under way.

MINORITIES ASK VOICE IN EGYPT

Seeking Representation Guarantee in New Constitution of Country.

There are two important questions uppermost in Egyptian politics at the present time, the representation of mari ties in parliament and the future of the Sudan.

The new constitution makes no provision for the former, and vigorous protests are being made.

The country is divided into two camps. One side argues that the representation of minorities has no precedent in other constitutions; would be damaging to Egyptian unity as a whole, and that all Egyptians, regardless of creed, should show a united front to the world in general and England in particular.

On the other hand spokesmen for the minorities argue that Egypt presents a situation, in this regard, different from what exists in the countries of Europe, for here large groups in the civil life of the land are under special laws; the Moslems, for instance, under the Koran; the Jews under the Mosaic laws, and the Christians under the Patriarchal laws, and these differences do not make the nation less united.

No less acute is the question of the Sudan. This came first to the fore when the commission framing the constitution included the Sudan within the boundaries of Egypt, and gave Fuad the title of King of Egypt and of the Sudan.

To offset this Lord Allenby, the British High Commissioner went to Khartoum, capital of the Sudan. Here he met a group of 30 Sheiks of Sudanese tribes who, reports given out of the conference said, took advantage of the occasion to express their loyalty to the British government, and at the same time asked for assurances that they would never be placed under British rule.

Some Egyptian newspapers accuse England of insincerity in this move They allege that the sheiks were coerced into false expressions of loyalty, and otherwise attack Britain's methods and motives.

BARRIER TO COAL STRIKES SOUGHT

Union Head and Operator Want Machinery to Adjust Disputes.

An invitation to all bituminous operators of the United States to meet in Cleveland Oct. 2 with representatives of the United Mine Workers of America to devise an entirely new machinery of wage bargaining to replace that of the central competitive field, which broke down prior to the recent national coal strike has been sent. The main object of the conference, it was explained, is to prevent another coal strike next April.

The conference also will initiate an investigation of the industry concurrently with that carried on by the fact finding commission to be named by President Harding.

The call was signed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Thomas K. Maher, Cleveland coal operator, under authority given at the joint conference last month, which subquently resulted in the almost complete ending of the soft coal strike. Mr. Maher was chairman of this conference.

Twenty cities and towns in the United States bear the name of Columbus, in addition to a number of Columbias and Columbianas.

WOMAN DEFINES CAMPAIGN PLANS

Candidate for Congress Is Eager to Promote Social Studies.

Wisconsin's only woman candidate for congress, Miss Martha Riley of Madison, believes that members of her sex have much to contribute to political progress, by their active participation in government affairs.

It is that belief, she says, that has caused her to enter politics after 25 years as a teacher and social worker in this state. She is planning an active campaign for election at the November general election when as a Democrat, her strength is to be matched with that of Congressman John M. Nelson in the third Wisconsin congressional district.

Miss Riley for 18 years was connected with the public schools as teacher and principal. In 1912 she gave up teaching and entered the field of social work, where she now is engaged as director of the bureau of communicable diseases.

This varied experience, she says, has given her a conviction that women are needed in political positions in order to insure consideration of social problems. Certain conclusions concerning the political needs of the people have grown with her varied experience, the candidate declares.

In her statement of principles upon which Miss Riley says that she will stand for election, she declares herself in favor of a lower tariff, repeal of the Esch-Cummins law, immediate passage of the soldier's bonus act, drastic reduction in the size of the army and navy, and a merchant marine without subsidies.

"I am opposed to tax revision for the bucaneers, to a tariff for the profiteers, to a ship subsidy for the privateers and to senate seats for the auctioneers," her platform says. "I stand for equal rights for all and special privileges for none; instead of a millionaire bloc in congress, I favor a people's bloc."

Miss Riley plans an active speaking campaign.

BARTER TAKING PLACE OF COIN

Teuton School Demands Tuition for Year in Grain Instead of Money.

Barter is replacing the use of money in various parts of Germany as a result of the serious depreciation of the mark.

The Weimar board, governing the agricultural schools in Triptis and Marksuhl, has fixed the tuition for the Winter term in rye instead of money. Thuringians will pay one and one-half centners (hundred weights) for the semester, and nonresidents of Thuringia, two centners.

The Saxon Thuringian Power company in Auma has announced that it will gladly receive, instead of cash, 10 eggs, three pounds of wheat flour or a quarter of a centner of potatoes for each kilowatt hour of electricity consumed.

Naumburg and Braunschweig physicians state that henceforth, all rural patients will be expected to pay for medical attention in produce at its pre-war cost. The pre-war price of bread recently was fixed by Magdeburg doctors as a basis of payment.

In 1914, a physician's call cost about five marks. At that time, this would buy 10 loaves of bread or three pounds of butter. The same quality of bread is now selling for 100 marks a loaf and butter is retailing at 360 marks a pound. Thus, the pre-war fee in bread today is the equivalent of 1,000 marks, and in butter, 1,080 marks.

In the royal household of England a candle once extinguished may never again be relighted within the precincts of the palace.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

IT'S TOASTED

It's toasted. This one extra process gives a delightful quality that ca not be duplicated

COMMUNITY STILL MAKES BIG PROFITS

Operation of a commun[illegible] lery that functioned in [illegible] county, W. Va., like a [illegible] machine were disclosed [illegible] court recently.

A plea of guilty was [illegible] Harry Osborne, who [illegible] took orders for moonshin[illegible] made on the premises."

Osborne charged Ed. Tu[illegible] other Jefferson county resi[illegible] promoter of the enterprise [illegible] they had more business [illegible] could handle.

Sentence on Osborne was [illegible] pending the arrest of Turne[illegible]

ONE OF FOUNDERS OF K. C. IS DEAD

Daniel Colwell, one of the [illegible] porators of the Knights of Columbus and known to thousands of Knights as "Uncle Dan," died [illegible] home in New Haven, Conn., in his 74th year. He was supreme secretary of the knights for 27 years and was historian at the time of his death.

Florida Resort. Furnished Cottages [illegible] with up. Boating, fishing, Oystering. The Library, Lynn Haven [illegible]

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Guaranteed. Three sizes, all druggists.

Corns Vanish When Touched With 'Gets-It'

As a sponge absorbs water, so does "Gets-It" absorb and draw out of any tender corn, big or little, all pain and soreness. It never fails. "Gets-It" is the original corn and callus peeler. Be sure to ask for it by name and refuse substitutes. Money back if not satisfied, costs but 35c—everywhere. E. Lawrence & Co., Mfr., Chicago, Ill.

For Indigestion

Sour, Acid, Gassy Stomach, Bloating, Flatulence, Try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets

[illegible]

FREE TO Pile Sufferers

Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

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Let Me Prove This Free

[illegible]

Free Pile Remedy

E. R. Page, 423-H Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Please send free trial of your Method to:

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

SWEET CORN CROP—
Thirty Dollars Per Acre

"Ten acres of sweet corn, this season, paid good wages to me. I got three tons to the acre and $10 a ton. This makes $30 per acre and I have the fodder left and my 10 acres in good condition for a wheat crop next year."

This statement was made by a man who believes that a farmer can be a business man and ought to be or get out of the business. This same man had some 20 acres in melons and canteloupes. He knows how to raise and sell them. He is not kicking much about the way the old world is going along. He is too busy.

He said to us that as soon as he pulled the ears from the sweet corn field that the fodder started to dry up, which was necessary before it was cut, otherwise it would mould in the shock. He thinks that either sweet corn, potatoes or tobacco is the best crop to grow ahead of wheat. Either of these crops will almost insure a good wheat yield the following year.

This farmer who believes that small farming means good farming, says that his sweet corn crop is worth close to $40 an acre to him, when he counts the fodder and the good it will do the wheat crop.

Some farmers will make more than $20 an acre out of a few acres, but the average farmer will hardly average $10 an acre for his whole farm. At $30 an acre this man ought to have at least $20 profit. Many of us have yet to learn that there is money in special crops. There is more room and less competition.

Our advice is that every farmer ought to investigate, know his soil, know his market, know his own ability and grow a few acres of special crops every year. Think it over. It pays those who do it. It will pay you.

LAND TITLE TROUBLE—
Neglect Adds to Expense

"It costs thousands of dollars to cure land titles which have defects on account of some neglect in the past on the part of those who have been buying and selling real estate or land."

This statement was made by a man who is paid to look up titles for the federal land bank on farms on which farmers want long time, low rate interest loans. If a wife forgets or refuses to sign her name to a deed when her husband sells the farm or home some day this little item in the record will cost money to be cured.

If a mortgage is paid off and the release of it is not made of record in the county courthouse, somebody will have to pay a neat sum of money to get the record righted. Many times these things occur and are discovered after the parties are dead.

If a sheriff's sale is held, if a will is probated there should be someone in charge who knows exactly how the records ought to be fixed up. The person who buys should always be the very particular party. The one who sells is least concerned.

How many of our Blade readers have old land deeds laying around the house, dusty and forgotten? Are you sure these deeds have been recorded? Do you know that there is nothing more particular in law than the title of lands? Of course you want your children protected if they inherit some of the hard earned property you have accumulated.

Have you paid off a mortgage? Do you have that very valuable paper laying around somewhere and not recorded? If you do a careless thing like this, you ought to be punished in some righteous way. There is no sense in such neglect and it may cause you a lot of worry if the mortgage paper is lost, your house burned, and the record at the courthouse still shows that you have not paid the mortgage.

Our Blade readers might make good wages by going over these old papers and see if they have the earmarks of the recorder on them. Do it now.

THE AIRPLANE TAXI—
Thrills and Saves Time

"My son and I took an airplane taxi from London, England, to Brussels, Belgium. The distance is 225 miles. The time required was two hours and 15 minutes. The fare was $33 for two of us. Three dollars for excess baggage. There were seven passengers in the taxi. We flew a mile high from earth. We sat in a big armchair. We had refreshments served. We were shut up so that the noise did not annoy. We could have written letters as we glided through space at the rate of 100 miles an hour. It was a great picture to look down to earth and see folks at work in fields and towns busy. A farmer can have as much fun flying as any other class of folks. Flying is a real joy and it saves time. There was no sign of sea sickness or unpleasant feelings in this cross-country flight in the sky. This fly trip was one of the high spots of our tour over Europe."

This a brief boiled down story told to Rural Welfare by a farmer whom we have known for years. We met him on the train West. He was coming from New York and we from Washington. He was full of his subject and very greatly pleased over his trip. He had a radio paper which was printed daily on the boat on which he came home.

There is no doubt about some farmers being up-to-date. Forty years ago a trip to Europe or a trip in a flying machine would have made a man famous and a hero. Now such a stunt is commonplace. The farmer may as well do these things as anybody else. Let the old eagle soar. Man can do it.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.—Advertisement.

GERMANY BADLY SHOT—
Rich Richer—Poor Poorer

Many Americans were in Europe this Summer. In fact the American tourist was the best crop Europe had this year. The Americans are the one set that has the money to spend. Yet some of us kick. We ought to have 90 days in Germany. After that the U. S. A. would be like heaven.

There is a mighty struggle on in Germany. Some want to keep the republic which is now formed, and give all the people something to say as to the kind of laws and government that country shall have. The old junkers oppose the present government. They want a strong central government. The junkers do not believe that common folks are fit to run a government. They will not give the attention they ought, or go to election and do their duty.

Germany's money system is shot to pieces. A new law provides that no rents shall be increased on houses or lands before 1924. The German mark has become so nearly worthless that rents received by landlords will not pay the taxes which continually increase.

Thousands of people in all parts of the world bought the mark at a low price, thinking it would go back to its old value of 23 cents. Up to date they have lost money. The mark is almost worthless.

The people of Germany are in a sad plight. They are now paying the heavy penalty of war. Their distress may drag down other nations as well. We have in our pocket some of the German paper money. It has mighty little pep and punch. Some of the keen students, who know that Germany is crafty and can play a deep game, say that there is method in her madness. That she wants the other nations to have a heart, take pity, and release her from payment of the several billion dollar war debt and indemnity which she owes and ought to pay. Germany started the war, say other nations, and ought to suffer as she made others suffer. What will be the end?

NEED MORE WEST—
For the Wild and Restless

"We need more West. In the old days when a wild and woolly man wanted to raise hell and run at large he went to the western frontier and the fellows who were already there would take care of him and he was soon tame and well behaved.

"Today our restless spirits have no outlet. The West is gone. They must content themselves with going on strikes or boosting for booze. They cannot keep themselves quiet and orderly. They are good fellows, but they want a rough house once in awhile. We need more West or somebody to discover a new world as Chris Columbus did in the long ago."

A man who has served in congress made these remarks to the editor of Rural Welfare. We have been thinking it over. We believe that he is half right in his views. We need more West. Since we have no more Wild West to hand out to the rough and ready cowboys of the plains we must look to some other clime.

But where shall we go? South America and Central America are about all taken. Africa has come under the flag of civilization. Australia is big but under supervision. Asia is pre-empted. The islands of the oceans are known and charted. The north pole country is about the only free land in the world today. Why not let these hell-raisers locate there and cool off?

When they have served a year in cold storage they might be content to return and behave themselves and settle down and be good citizens. Yes, we recommend that all the nations which have a claim on the north pole region join in a lease of a few million acres of ice and zero weather to this crowd of rest and restless graduates. Do it now.

IN THE OLD DAYS—
Good Men Could Swear

"Mother, it takes $100,000 to enlighten each heathen and then they are not worth a d——. I think we had better spend our missionary money closer home. We have some near-heathens around here."

A farmer 70 years old told this story when he was relating what his father had said one day on the way home from meeting. It was the one day out of three months when the old-time church folks were asked to contribute to the missionary fund.

This old-timer had hit a year when crops were not up to the average and expenses a little higher than usual. He made the above profane remark to his wife just after they had gotten outside of the log church. The good woman scolded him for such strong language and also she did not agree with him that it was wrong to help the heathen in other lands.

The farmer who was telling the story about his father had an object in view. He was out of patience with his state university and agricultural college. He said this state institution was spending millions of money and turning out fellows who could not make a living unless they were put on the public payroll at a fat salary.

This old roughneck kicker said that it cost the taxpayers of his state $10,000 for every graduate this state mill ground out of its hopper and that they were worth as much as his father had thought the heathen were.

WHEAT CUT LATE—
In the Land Over There

"Europe has had a mild Winter this Summer. We left England the last week in August and wheat cutting was still going on. The weather has been unusually cold there this Summer.

"Few folks realize that England and Scotland are really located in the far north. All of the British Isles are farther north than the northern boundary of the United States. A part of Scotland is as far north as Alaska. Even sunny Italy is farther north, generally, than New York City. Rome, Italy, is north of Columbus, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa."

This little lesson in geography was handed to us by two ladies who were just returning from a trip overseas. We wonder how many school teachers teach pupils the true location of countries and cities in respect to each other, in the class room. We wonder how many teachers know how to do these things.

How many, young or old, know that practically all of South America is far to the east of the United States? If we would go straight south from our national capital, Washington, we would pass west of the great shaggy continent of South America.

Right now is the time when parents should take some interest in the school work—when it is starting. An hour an evening, round table talk at home about school and lessons, with some odd facts like above will increase efficiency of both pupil, teacher and parent.

It is just coming Springtime in the land south of the equator, while we are headed straight into Winter. Texas is bigger than Germany and New York City is the largest in the world and has more people than the whole state of Ohio. Does a river that flows toward the north pole run up hill? Can you see the north star when you are south of the equator? Why do dogs in Australia have no hair on them?

School pupils should be taught the value of a library and know what books out of which they can grab odd and end facts that help to make school life at home and in the class room a real treat. It is mighty important business this getting boys and girls started right and really interested in common sense and helpful education.

THE ABSENT MERCHANT—
Needs Some Good Advice

"How many folks present live in the country?" Many hands up. "How many live in a town or city of this county?" Forty or 50 hands up. "How many merchants of town or city present?" Not one hand up.

Rural Welfare asked these questions at a county picnic in a county that had two cities of over 25,000 people and other smaller towns. We were told that the merchants had been invited to come.

There should be more social affairs at which both town and country folks could get together. Before they know it there are some provoking things coming along that help to create a feeling and prejudice against each other. This is absolute foolishness that can easily be avoided.

Country folks have grown into the notion that they are just as smart and respectable as any other class of folks. They are. Prosperity starts on the farm. Town and city people should be glad to have a gay day with their country neighbors. We have the notion that someone is at fault on both sides of the fence. Let the officers of both crowds talk it over and things will turn out right. Try it. Do it now.

THE CHINA CHILLS—
The Storm King Kills

Does distance prevent us from feeling sorrow at another's woe? China is far away. Her people are of different breed, creed and color. Half way around the world from us this yellow race dwells.

Before the World war had made us into stone and trained us to be used to horror and familiar with catastrophe, we would stop, look and listen when some terrible calamity befell a nation or a community.

At Swatow, China, a storm and flood caused death and destruction in its path. Fifty thousand, perhaps twice that number of people were killed. Homes were destroyed. Property worth many million dollars was swept away and lost.

Such horror 10 years ago would have chilled the blood of the entire world. Today, after passing through the nightmare of the Hun war, we would rather read the baseball and race news than to take the time to read the tale of China's woe.

If we are indifferent to the grief of other tongues and bloods, are we not inviting the wrath of God upon our own heads? China is a pagan province, but this fact is no reason why the clans of Christ and the cross should not feel and express sympathy for another's woe. If, between sunset and sunrise there should come an upheaval of the storm king and the elements of nature and blight the lives of 50,000 human beings, we would think the world cold and indifferent if it did not halt in its onward sweep and express regret at least.

How far have we drifted from the faith and the feelings of our fathers? Think it over.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS—
Shall They Be Increased?

The federal land banks continue to be the farmers' friend. Long-time loans at 5½ per cent with one per cent added to pay the loan as it wears out. Very little expense attached to getting one of these loans.

There is no squeezing or sandbagging game. Nobody is making any profit out of the man or woman who borrows money from the federal land bank. No big commissions or attorney fees. The bank is for the sole and only purpose of helping the farm and farmer who needs money.

At present the largest amount of money that the bank can loan to any one farmer is $10,000. This is fixed by United States law. The average amount of loans is $3,000.

A movement is on foot to increase this limit to $25,000. Those who have made a study of this farm loan system are opposed to making the limit higher than $10,000. They say that if a farmer is able to borrow $25,000, he is able to take care of himself in some other loan agency.

There is still much opposition to the federal land bank. The big loan companies have been forced to come down on their interest rates. They have been forced to cut down their excessive charges of commissions and other red-tape expense. They have been forced to make longer loans and be more liberal with the man or woman who finds it necessary to borrow money.

Whether a farmer borrows money from the federal land bank today, or from some other source, the land bank is doing him good because this Uncle Sam bank has made all the loan companies get down to the mourners' bench and get a little better loaning religion.

Rural Welfare editor, as a director of one of these federal land banks, has first-hand chance to know what is going on in this game. There are men and groups of men who would like to destroy the land bank or to handcuff it in some way, so that they could return to the old way of making more easy money loaning money on farms.

The joint stock land banks are money making institutions for the benefit of a few persons who run them. While these joint stock banks are under control of the same farm loan board at Washington, as the federal land banks, yet the joint stock banks permit the big profits to go to the bankers, while the federal land banks pay the profits back to the borrower.

Before voting for a congressman or senator this November our Blade readers better find out, by asking the candidates, whether the person they vote for will protect and increase the usefulness of the land bank and put more safeguards around the joint stock banks.

Do it now.

GROW ALFALFA—
It Is a Money Mill

Every farm needs a patch of alfalfa. If your farm has never grown alfalfa you have been unkind and unfair to your farm. If your farm will not grow alfalfa it is time for you to reform and become a farmer.

Alfalfa should have a place in every farm program. It is one crop that enriches instead of robs the soil. Grow the grass. Ask your county agent, experiment station or agricultural college about the time and conditions for sowing. Inoculate. Get bacterial culture. Get a good seed bed. Put your head into the game and grow the grass.

Try an acre. See what you can do on this small patch if you are afraid to try more. It takes a real farmer to grow alfalfa. The plug farmer is afraid to try to grow this crop. If you will make a start of only one acre and give it a real chance, you will become inoculated yourself, and instead of one acre you will want many acres of the grass that will make you money and build your farm into a money mill. Rural Welfare editor dares you to try out even one acre under instructions of somebody who knows how to grow alfalfa. Do it now.

A RAGGED PICTURE—
Did You Help Paint It?

In the Autumn, when harvest time is nearing close we can look around and view the picture which the country before us presents.

In too many places this picture is ragged and even ugly. Weeds everywhere. Nothing trimmed and cleaned up. In another community the fence rows are clear. The ditch walls and banks are clean. The fence posts and gates stand plumb and straight. Everything seems to be in order and under the attention of some master hand.

What kind of a picture would your farm take? Do you know that this question is worth dollars to you? A ragged, ugly picture does not add either to the value of your community or to your farm. It does not add to your good humor or to the contentment of your family.

Is your home in order? Is your farm in order? Is your life and your work organized so that you can get the most done and the most reward for your labor for the least worry on your part? Read this twice.

WASTE IS DISEASE—
Extravagance Is Pestilence

"Extravagance rots character." So said Theodore Roosevelt. No three words ever expressed a greater truth.

No man or set of men can be extravagant without becoming bad men. No business firm or corporation can waste money and succeed. There is moral and financial rot in extravagance.

The young man or woman who is extravagant will always have a headache coming. The road will lead downward and not to the top. The rich man has no use for waste.

John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford could afford to be extravagant better than anybody else in the world. They are not. They have not earned the title of tightwads, but they do not waste money.

They who spend monew for a show either did not earn the cash they spend or they are not right above the neck. It is easy money that often makes a fool of folks. This applies to both sexes. The dollar we find on the street or floor never brings as much joy as the dollar we earn in wages.

Fathers and mothers should keep in mind the Roosevelt warning: "Extravagance rots character."

CLEAN YOUR DITCH—
Make Money Doing This

That old ditch needs cleaning out. No doubt you ought to have done this last year. You will soon have some spare time. Also look up the outlet of your tile drains if you have any.

The old open ditch grows weeds and the filth accumulates if you do not remove same every year. Next Spring when water and rain are plenty you will need a ditch that can do the work in the shortest time. Have your township or county officials inspect your bridges over which you travel and haul loads. Do not wait for an accident and a loss to give you notice that these things ought to be done.

History---And His Story

The International Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 1 Is, "The Birth of John the Baptist"—Luke 1.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

FROM history to biography—which is the explanation of history—the Sunday schools of the world now turn. For nine months of this year these many millions have been studying the decline, fall and partial restoration of Israel. With October they begin a six months' course of lessons in the biography of our Lord, written by Dr. Luke, holding to the central theme, "Jesus the World's Saviour."

"Well, the world of today needs saving badly enough," is the first instinctive comment of the reader. Before the Winter is over we may discover the tremendous and vital pertinency of this Life to our tangled, terrified times.

This Greek Christian friend of the Apostle Paul, Dr. Lucas, or Luke, "the beloved physician," with his rare talent for biography, may have the word for the overwhelmed Greeks of today, and for all of us who are involved in their catastrophe. For what has of late befallen in Turkey is not an isolated event; it is inextricably bound up with the entire European political situation, and with the future of the New World.

As by a sudden jolt, the reading world finds its attention suddenly drawn back to Bible lands, as the present center of the world's tragic stage. Once again the daily newspaper is closely linked up to the inspired Scripture. Out of the Old Book we may gain light for the darkness portrayed by the press. Anew we discern that even current history is but His story.

What the Flapper Does Not Know.

To the multitude of modern girls who do not read Sunday school lessons—they seldom get deeper than the society notes or the "women's page"—and to the male "flappers," or "cake-eaters" or "lounge lizards," as the picturesque slang of the day describes them, I would like to whisper a first word of wisdom from Dr. Luke, such as seems scarcely to have entered their overbarbered heads:

"Before all else, and after all else, life's real interests and pleasures and rewards are wrapped up in being fit parents of babies. The old-fashioned girl, who was first of all a home-maker, was really wiser than the most sophisticated modern devotee of swift-changing fashions. She knew no jazz; but she could sing nursery lullabies. She never danced cheek to cheek with strange men; but she knew and loved the velvety touch of a baby's face against hers. Instinctively there was deep in her consciousness the conviction that the wise God meant something for her to learn when He revealed Himself in a babe and a home.

Like the prelude to a great drama, the story of Jesus Christ begins with a tale of parenthood and infancy. Before the Babe of Bethlehem appears we find his way prepared by the birth of another child, who is to be His herald and announcer and introducer. All the dignity and awe of special revelation and of angel visitation invests the advent of this child of Zecharias and Elizabeth. To this day, the fairest village in all Palestine is the reputed home of Elizabeth and birthplace of John. I visited it after the armistice with an American Red Cross worker.

Sorrows of the Childless.

What modern editors call "the human interest touch" was always on the point of Dr. Luke's pen. As he begins his matchless story of the life of Jesus he first of all introduces us to the family sorrow of a Jewish priest, Zecharias and his wife. It was a high honor to be a member of the priesthood, ministering in the temple; and Zecharias and Elizabeth bore a respected name; and had the true love of each other. But they were childless. This was the cloud that darkened all their days. No son would carry on the torch of their life after them. Their name would end. That primary mission of normal existence, the continuation of their line, as well as all the joys of parenthood, were denied them. In his deepest being every normal person feels that he and his blood after him should have a place in what Kendall Banning has sung as "The Phantom Caravan:"

"Out of the Dusk they troop, my son, from the uttermost pales of the Past.
Where the spark of their lives was lit by the Morns and their courses molded and cast,
As a cavalcade they ride them forth,
In a line from Ab to you;
Your brawn is theirs and your brain is theirs; you do as they bid you do,
The urge of a million sires and dames in the blood of your pulses runs,
As your own urge will sometimes surge in the sons of your children's sons.

"Their lives are spun as the threads of your cloak, through the warp and the woof of your Whole!
Your hands are theirs and your eyes are theirs, and your mold and your Self and your Soul.
The dreams they dreamed and the fights they fought and the prayers that their lips have prayed
Shall be your dreams and shall be your prayers; your fights are the fights they made.
The lives they lived and the deaths they died you shall live and die again;
In you is the seed of a million hopes of a million maids and men.
God grant, my son, that you fight the fight and hold to the faith. Amen!"

The prayers he said in the sanctuary of the temple were less real to the Priest Zecharias than the constant cry of his soul, "Oh God, a son!" That was the plea that heaven heard; for as he ministered the Angel Gabriel appeared to him with the promise that his supplication would be answered. Like every normal foretidings of a birth the message carried the assurance, "Thou shalt have joy and gladness, and many shall rejoice at his birth."

Back of All Statecraft.

We smile in pleasure as we behold the pride and joy of young parents in their wee ones. A glow of gratification suffuses our hearts; for we know that real wisdom and real happiness—so infinitely better than anything the Broadways of the world can give—and real work and real influence and real reward all belong to these young men and women who have recreated the world. As one who has traveled far and seen much of life, and tasted most of the pleasures that can come to a decent man, I testify that there are no joys like home joys; no rewards like children; no books so desirable as domestic happiness.

Yesterday, in an elevated car I sat opposite a young father and mother, working people who had been down town to buy a kiddie car for their two-year-old son. The laddie needs must sit upon it in the lurching train; and as the father steadied the babe his face glowed with a pride that seemed to say to the sympathetic onlookers, "Was there ever such a wonderful boy as mine? Don't you all envy me? Pity the poor kings and millionaires who have no such son as this!"

In truth, as the story of the Babe John implies, this matter of infancy and childhood is antecedent to all affairs of state and church. What the politicians babble about is absolutely secondary to the interests of the babe. Child welfare is the bedrock of world welfare. All other questions are first of all questions of where the most babies are being born; and how many; and how they are being trained. France, which seems to be troubling the world, is herself most troubled about this problem; it bulks bigger in French thought than reparations or imperialism. French women are not bearing enough babies. The government is offering premiums and prizes and rewards for children; but steadily France sees her neighbors driving her to inevitable defeat by the strategy of the cradle. Quantity and quality of childhood is the first and last factor in all national and international questions.

Right here we come to the crux of the lesson. Are we raising prophets dedicated to God? One John the Forerunner meant more to mankind, and consequently is given more space in Holy Writ, than all the princes born within his generation. Is it still the fashion with parents to agonize before God in prayer for sons, and that their sons may become ministers of the Most High, true servants of the Lord? Some are concerned about the shortage of the supply of clergymen; we need to be more concerned as to whether the ministering and Christian spirit is to be carried into all walks of life. Do we want our boys to have a mission, or merely to "get along?" Are we willing for them to have the hard and lonely lives of pioneers blazing a new way for the coming King?

Like Father, Like Son.

The more one sees of this business of raising sons and daughters, the clearer becomes the conviction that it is largely a matter of being the right sort of person one's self, and then of keeping close to the children. It is a chastening thought for parents that it is not their precepts but their real character and ideals and aspirations that work out in their children. When God wants a John the Baptist He goes to the reverent, true-hearted priest and his rare wife for him. Long lists have been compiled of distinguished sons of ministers; for the great integrities of character are developed in the manse, where God is honored and the Bible is exemplified. John the Baptist was a clergyman's son and in him was expressed and fulfilled the best of the character of Zecharias.

Strange stories are coming from overseas of an uprising of Central European youth, determined to find freedom and a life better than that of their elders who have muddled up the world. One group, at least, of these insurgent young people have turned to religion for a truer expression of their possibilities. Many hearts are quickened with hope as they read this news. For in a consecrated youth, seeking to live life in accord with the divine will, is a sure hope of a new and brotherly and warless world.

John the Herald was a dedicated child. He never knew the day when he was not set apart to do the will of God. In infancy he was cradled in a great expectation. His boon companion, even in the desert to which he was sent to be inured to hardness and to develop a personality, was a consciousness of his mission.

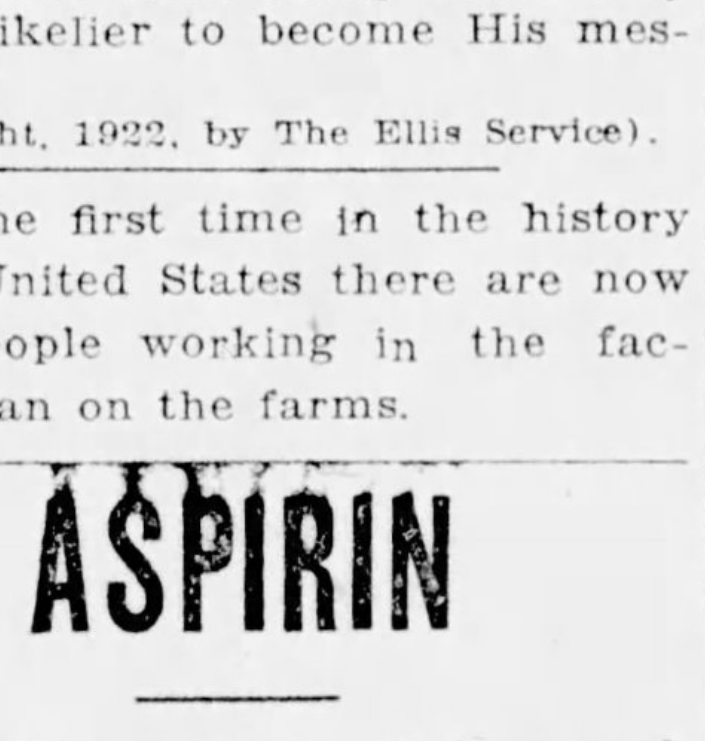
Perhaps if we expected more of our sons they would do more for the world. If they were early branded in their souls with the mark of the Lord Jesus would they not be likelier to become His messengers?

(Copyright, 1922, by The Ellis Service).

For the first time in the history of the United States there are now more people working in the factories than on the farms.

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Advertisement

A Delightful Test

To bring you prettier teeth

This offers you a ten-day test which will be a revelation to you. It will show you the way to whiter, cleaner, safer teeth.

Millions of people of some forty races now employ this method. Leading dentists everywhere advise it. You should learn how much it means to you and yours.

Clouded by a film

Your teeth are clouded more or less by film. The fresh film is viscous—you can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Old methods of brushing leave much of that film intact. The film absorbs stains, so the teeth look discolored. Film is the basis of tartar.

How it ruins teeth

That film holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So most tooth troubles are now traced to that film, and they are almost universal.

Now we combat it

Dental science, after long research, has found two film combatants. Many careful tests have proved their efficiency. Leading dentists everywhere urge their daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has been created, called Pepsodent. It complies with modern requirements. And these two great film combatants are embodied in it.

Two other effects

Pepsodent brings two other effects which authority now deems essential. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube and watch these effects for a while. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Then judge the benefits by what you see and feel. You will be amazed.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Endorsed by modern authorities and now advised by leading dentists nearly all the world over. All druggists supply the large tubes.

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Only one tube to a family.

Aged Man Uses Peephole to Pick Wife, but Finds Method All Wrong

The disrupted romance of Seymour Bishop, 75-year-old Californian, and Gudrun Goldberg, pretty university student, whom he went to such unusual pains to select from numerous other beauties, would seem to indicate there's nothing to be gained by putting the shackles of efficiency on love and making the choice of wife a matter of businesslike deliberation.

Few men have been more careful about the choice of a wife than was Bishop. Besides youth he wanted a bride of surpassing beauty. He had an ideal—a rosy-cheeked, sparkling-eyed, plump vision of womanhood. Nothing below this standard would do.

But Bishop found it was not easy for men of his age to meet and court women 50 years their junior. The girls he succeeded in meeting seemed eager to "shake" him for some one nearer their age. And most of them flirted so outrageously that he always was fearful lest he be hypnotized into proposing to one who fell short of his ideal.

Calls Friend to Aid.

At last Bishop had a brilliant idea. He was friendly with a photographer who specialized in artistic portraits. The very place, he thought, to find the ideal mate.

He obtained co-operation of the photographer. The latter agreed to telephone to Bishop whenever a particularly attractive young woman was to sit for her picture. For weeks Bishop kept near his telephone. When news came that a fair sitter was expected he would hie to the studio to take his place at the peephole. He inspected without their knowledge, the charms of 40 to 50 of the prettiest girls in the neighborhood.

At last came a day when his heart gave a great leap. Patience and persistence had been rewarded. After many weeks he had found the girl of his dreams. He judged her to be a girl of culture and refinement.

The impetuous widower lost no time in obtaining an introduction to this 23-year-old beauty, Miss Goldberg, a University of California student. The speed with which he won her promise to marry him established a record. Wedding bells chimed. The aged husband folded his "peephole darling" in his arms.

Last Act in Court.

Now for the epilogue. Disillusionment followed marriage. The wedding bond was severed recently in a Los Angeles court. The sordid element was the aged husband's lament that one kiss had cost him $5,000.

"But there is no reason," he maintained, "why age and youth should not wed, if youth had sentiment and affection, instead of cold-blooded, calculating instincts."

He still thought his peephole method a sensible way of choosing a wife but admitted it did not go far enough. It revealed only the physical charms and not the moral character.

Yellow has been for generations the favorite color of the high officials of China.

CHIMPANZEES ARE DOOMED

Gland Transfers to Rejuvenate Man Threaten Extinction of Animals.

Man's insatiable desire for prolonged youth has sounded the death-knell for the race of chimpanzees.

Every chimpanzee and other large ape in the jungles of Africa is doomed to extinction within a comparatively short period unless the transference of monkey glands to weakened and weak-minded children and to old men who have lost their vigor proves to be based on false theory, or unless some way of keeping chimpanzees healthy and happy in captivity is discovered by zoo-keepers.

Works for 3 Years.

Neither of these last events seems likely, alas, for the chimpanzee! And, alas for Dr. Serge Veronoff, who has announced from his Parisian laboratory that he will soon make positive and scientific assertion, after three years of satisfactory clinical experimentation, that any chimpanzee gland may be transferred with good results to the human body.

Already Dr. Veronoff has succeeded in increasing the vitality of the old with the use of interstitial glands from the chimpanzee and of the young with the same ape's thyroid glands.

"It requires three years for the full effect of the transference to be felt," he told newspapermen. "And as I began work three years ago I shall soon be able to announce definite results."

Chimpanzees Costly.

The only trouble, Dr. Veronoff says, is in getting enough chimpanzees. He has nine at present and needs more. Each costs at least $500 to bring from Africa. As yet the glands of no other ape have been discovered to be adaptable for the purpose. The operations will become more common—the chimpanzees more rare.

Dr. Veronoff, whose wife was Miss Fanny Bostwick, American heiress, supports his laboratory and pays all costs of his experimental operations, including importing and maintaining the chimpanzees.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1922

Public opinion likes to hear itself talk.

LaFollette is the kind of progressive who would stand on the edge of the precipice, but we doubt if he would jump off.

Usually the public takes what it gets where it gets it.

Untying the bulldog is an ultimatum with teeth in it.

Uncle Sam will not loan money for another war right away. It isn't pleasant to be called a shark for wanting to collect a legitimate debt.

Lima Beane says the pen is flightier than the sword.

Dealers can't regulate the demand but they can manipulate the supply.

Where it is possible children should be home-grown.

Communists take notice. This country will continue for some time, when it sees a red flag, to be a wild bull.

Few, if any middlemen give up their business to become producers.

We can sympathize with another but we can't swallow the lump in his throat for him.

Nine-tenths of the people asked to express themselves through the Literary Digest's prohibition straw vote neglected to reply. They are easily assumed to be dry. The wets are always grabbing at straws.

A German geologist says America is drifting farther away from Europe. Can he blame her?

If the city is not more wicked than the country why do so many people like the city better?

People who marry in haste miss all the glamour of sustained courtship.

Searchers after the missing link should begin at home.

Evidently Senator Lodge has a way about him that suits Massachusetts Republicans.

When a man starts out to reform the world he should begin about the third shirt-button from his own Adam's apple, assuming that his soul is somewhere in that region.

Obedience to law is the first requirement of good citizenship. But it applies to the big grafter as well as to the small criminal.

Even in a small town "first families" get consideration because they know all the gossip that has become tradition.

Cupid shoots straightest on a moonlight night.

When profiteers start out to do the consumer they go on the principle that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

Canned music is not what the record is cracked up to be.

That injunction, "Hands Off," which one sees here and there now and then, seems a bit cruel. But "Heads Off" would sound more gruesome.

It sounds impolite to call a little man a big fool.

A flivver will carry half a dozen happy children comfortably, but one dog seems crowded in a limousine.

They're talking of taking "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" out of the marriage ritual. But even if they do it is our opinion that possession of the rolling pin will not change.

Sometimes there is more romance in "it might have been" than there would have been had they married.

In England the candidate stands for office and in this country he stoops for it.

A living wage means more than ham and eggs.

Now and then one runs across an old-fashioned man who admits that he would like to smell a livery stable once more.

Common sense does more teaching than preaching.

This country will talk of ways and means of preventing strikes for a long time. Then the talkers will get tired and quit, and finally forget. By that time there will be another strike.

A little involuntary servitude might be a good thing for able-bodied loafers.

It isn't because he wants to listen that an American will howl his back teeth loose for free speech.

Many stories in the Bible would look pretty sensational if they were thrown up on the first page under big black headlines.

If the Turks and the Greeks were fighting for the championship the Turks seem to have won it.

It's hard to figure out all this war talk when certain persons once insisted long and loudly that the League of Nations would keep the world out of war.

Sabotage got into the country when the gates were ajar. Hence the jolt to Americanism.

Civilization always has had a hard time getting along with the next-door neighbors.

When a baby can't reconcile two people about ready to be divorced then heaven itself has failed.

Cashiering the Supreme Court

It would not be wise to be hasty in joining Mr. Gompers in repealing the supreme court of the United States without taking thought of alternatives.

The decapitation of the imposing justices would leave the decision of constitutionality entirely in the hands of congress and the chief magistrate. In case of a disagreement between Capitol Hill and the White House on a point involving the question, congress could have the final say by simply overruling a veto.

Have you observed any congress which impressed you with its capacity for judging constitutional disputes clearly and impartially? You may count yourself uncommonly fortunate if you have. The truth is that congress reaches very nearly all of its decisions much as a sheep decides as to which way it will travel, and that is by following the herd. It is subject to pressure, open and secret. It is affected by political expediency. It votes at times in hot anger, at times when it seems half asleep, at moments when it felicitates itself upon its cunning in passing the buck.

There appears to be no promise that congress will alter, either in its traditional customs or in noticeably increasing its mass intelligence. Congress is just congress, and is no more cut out to bat for the supreme court than a town meeting is to pass on the nebular hypothesis.

Mr. Gompers has a bone to pick with the supreme court. It has roughed him, and he feels the bruises painfully. Tomorrow it may hand down an opinion that will be as hurtful to Mr. Gompers' enemies. There is some value left in impartiality. But congress couldn't be impartial. It isn't created that way. Put in office some day on a wave of anti-labor union sentiment and, with the power to do what the supreme court does now, it might make it a jail offense to carry a union card.

Better the supreme court doing its duty firmly as it sees it than a congress ruling according to varying political dogmas.

Possibilities and Politics

The scantest and poorest in quality of the vast natural resources of Brazil is coal. One of the greatest of that rich and marvelous country's assets is undeveloped water power. Its greatest railroad system is owned and operated by the government. The most extensive street railway system is privately owned and operated.

These are some of the reasons why the results of the International Congress of Engineering at Rio de Janeiro, to which engineers of the United States have been invited, may result in bringing out scientific information and business facts in such convincing form as to be of value in the solution of problems in this country. For example, the investors in the corporation which owns the Rio de Janeiro street car lines expect, and realize a profit. And yet their cars are modern, the service is good, there are seats for every passenger, straphangers are unknown and fares are kept down to a reasonable basis. Efficient management and development of cheap hydro-electric power are the keys to success.

The operation of the government-owned steam lines stands out in sharp contract. Abundant water power, including falls greater than Niagara, remain undeveloped. Coal and wood are used for locomotive fuel. The wood choppers must push constantly farther back from the main lines of supplies. The mines are remote and the coal is of inferior quality. Favoritism, nepotism and "pull," often are the reasons for appointment of executives and clerks in number far exceeding necessity. When inevitable deficits become scandals, the public is appeased temporarily by periodic announcements of economy measures, reorganization and the discharge of some of the sinecure-holders.

This is not particularly a criticism of Brazil or the Brazilian people who are now our staunchest friends in Latin America. It is an observation which serves merely to illustrate the fact that about the same general ideas and ideals of politics and public job holding are too prevalent in the greatest South American republic just as they are in the United States.

Genius Lost to the Record

We wonder if there is such a being in the United States as a political antiquarian—that is, a person who may be said to collect political tricks, who recognizes them according to the periods in which they originated, like famous furniture, and can tell you who had made most artistic and effective use of them.

He would be very handy now.

For we would like to know about the inventor of the great political myth about the money kings and their deviltries. It could not have been William Jennings Bryan, however lusty were his whackings of Wall street and its inmates, lodgers, tenants and sojourners. Bryan is not of an originating character. Rather we are inclined to suspect that the author of this device was some obscure producer, toiling laboriously in his humble workshop and being robbed of the fruit of his genius by citizens wholly wanting in scruples. His grave is unmarked. His starving family is scattered and but for some yellowed and moldy papers whose meaning they scarce understand they would not know that once upon a time, they had been linked with greatness. So one imagines the story.

The usefulness of raging against the money kings, measured politically, must be incalculable. Periodically for a quarter of a century the artful dodge has been introduced into elections. It has served to wake up a somnolent electorate. It has permitted the dull and prosy to succeed by imitation. Many a campaign would be mere records of stupidity and boredom if it were not for the excitement aroused over the terrible and ruthless machinations of the money kings. And the device shows few signs of wear. It seems to be good forever. This season, no less a notability than Henry Ford has spoken of an unholy alliance between union labor leaders and the money kings, a combination that must prove to be a wonderful breeder of excitement and warranted to give the Autumn of 1922 a pleasing tang.

We hope that our political antiquarian—assuming that he exists—will dig up the tale of the humble inventor aforementioned in order that a monument may be erected to him, and become a place of pilgrimage where grateful politicians can lay enduring wreaths.

Living by Cheap Transport

Save for plentiful and cheap transportation the interior of the United States would be very much like the interior of Argentina—a pastoral and grain-growing land, sparsely inhabited as compared with inland United States, having few progressive cities, serving merely as the feeder of raw materials to exporters and manufacturers upon the seaboard.

The metropolis of Argentina, with its province, has only about one-ninth the area of the whole country. Yet it has more than one-fifth of the population. Because inland transportation was slow in developing and because it has been expensive, besides being cautious in promotion, the industrial interests of the Argentines have concentrated where they could have ocean shipping. The nation looks abroad for its prosperity. Its commercial health fluctuates with its foreign trade. The interest of the individual citizen as a producer far exceeds that as a consumer.

Cheap and abundant transportation in America permitted the exploitation of natural resources close to their source. It build up innumerable cities and manufacturing centers. It encouraged intensive agriculture where, otherwise, agriculture would be concerned with grains that could be handled easily and would not be easily subject to deterioration. America has a great consuming public that serves as a market for her products so that she does not live simply by foreign demand—on a grand scale when this demand is high, on short commons at other times.

It is absolutely vital to interior United States, as it is industrially organized, that transportation remain plentiful, that it be so cheap it will constantly invite and stimulate shipping. Costly transport, lagging, inadequate transport, would ruin the country between sea and sea. It would reduce it to the plane of interior Argentina.

It should be plain to everyone that unless the ills of the railroads are cured we will all dwell under the menaceof a forced industrial reorganization—one that would involve ruin comparable to that of a devasting army. This question of transportation concerns, therefore, not a million or two workers, not a handful of executives and a few big shippers, but every citizen of the country.

Making a Game of Work

In a North Carolina county contests have been entered into for the planting of the largest number of orchards in the various school districts, the sowing of the largest acreage of red clover, building the most poultry houses. Other contests deal with the yield of oats per acre, the best yield of wheat, the best production of poultry yards. Self interest is a spur which dulls at times. It is a wise community which makes use of the human love for a game. If we examined into the causes for the decline of individual production in the industries we might find that they were due to the fact that, while appeal is always made to self-interest, appeal has ceased to be made to the fondness for competition.

A Personal Affection

The anxiety and deep concern shown by the whole nation during Mrs. Harding's illness did not arise wholly from the fact that she was the wife of the President of the United States. There was a broad tribute of personal affection in these things, the whole-souled fondness for a real American woman.

Mrs. Harding has borne the prominence incidental to being the first lady of the land in a happy, genuine, womanly manner and quietly has made her way into the hearts of the people by grace of her sincere, unaffected self.

Probably what we consider hard times would have been thought easy times fifty years ago.

As a rule the people who have the finest homes don't seem to stay there much of the time.

If you are the kind of fellow who refuses to get even you will be considered odd.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL HEADS TURKISH ARMY THAT MAY PLUNGE EUROPE INTO WAR

DRAGGED by the heels in to the World War on the side of Germany, Turkey suffered defeat together with the central powers, and the peace settlement that followed literally kicked the Turk out of Europe, where he had been a problem and a thorn in the side of Christendom since the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Hemmed in by the victorious allies, who helped themselves liberally to his territory, isolated from his capital, which was given for administration to an allied commission, his Straits of the Bosphorus, long regarded as private domain, internationalized, the Turk found nothing left which he could call his own save a bit of hinterland in Asia Minor. In addition thereto King Constantine with an army based upon Smyrna drove a wedge into this territory which remained, intending thereby not only to enforce the drastic provisions of the treaty of Sevres but further to enrich Greece at the expense of the supposedly helpless Turk.

Rose Through Ability.

But all this is changed, the Turk is no longer helpless; he has broken the bounds the Allies drew about him and threatens the peace of Europe once more. So grave a situation has not appeared on the political horizon since the close of the war, a situation so fraught with dire possibilities and whose ultimate outcome, should efforts at pacification at this late date fail, is so obscured and unpredictable, has not been presented to European governments in a long while. At the bottom of it all is one man, the "man on horseback" who now and again rises specter-like to trouble nations. That man is Mustapha Kemal Pasha, president of the grand national assembly of Angora, otherwise the Turkish Nationalist government, who today is a virtual dictator of all Turkey from the Persian frontier to the very gates of Constantinople. Almost single handed and in a remarkably short time he has risen from obscurity to the position of a world figure. Most potent of his nation, which in turn is most powerful of the Moslem states, Kemal stands as the leader of Islam, challenging the western world. The story of his rise to power is a story of sheer ability, plus intrigue and political jealousies and the rivalries of European governments.

Prior to 1907, Turkey had been used for decades by Great Britain as a buffer state to hold in check the Russian empire, which persisted in its southern advance upon the British empire in India. But in 1907 Great Britain and Russia joined in the Anglo-Russian treaty to compose their conflicting interests in the near East. It was the death knell of the old Ottoman empire; thereafter it was only a matter of time until the secret Anglo-Russian agreement of 1915, by which England agreed to Russia's "annexation" of Constantinople. The consequences to the Turk were swift and terrific; every enemy of the old empire who had bided his time chose the moment for conquest. Italy seized Tripoli, the Balkan states fell upon the empire in Europe, and the Anglo-Russian entente waited only until 1914 to close like a nutcracker upon the sultan's territory.

Brilliant Military Leader.

Mustapha Kemal was born in 1877 in Saloniki, always under the old empire a notorious center of modern governmental ideas. He became identified with liberal societies early in his career, and in 1907 was a member of the committee of union and progress, which society then was almost ripe for a movement of revolution. England's abandonment of Turkey in that year precipitated action, and the frightened committee with a frantic, but futile bid to England for aid, launched its revolution in 1908. It proved to be no more than a local coup d'etat in Constantinople, and was soon snuffed out. Kemal promptly broke with the committee, known as the Young Turks, when it capitulated to the old order of government, and since that time has been of the opposition. Like the typical Turk, Kemal adopted the career of a soldier. He was educated at the imperial military college at Constantinople, and his brilliance later won him a place on the general staff.

When Turkey came into the World War, Kemal was discovered by the Germans, who rated him as one of the ablest of the Turkish officers. They saw to it that he was given some of the most important commands in the sultan's army. His brilliant leadership in the fighting at Gallipoli accomplished the defeat of the British forces in that section, and led directly to their abandonment of the entire Gallipoli campaign. He became a general and a national hero. But it also excited the envy of Enver Pasha, then chief of staff of the Turkish army. Enver sought to eliminate the rising Kemal; dismissed him from one command after another, and Kemal finally ended in disgrace. He was at Adana when the armistice was signed.

With the signing of the Mudros armistice at midnight Oct. 30, 1918, the committee of union and progress fled from Constantinople, the feeble old reactionary Liberal Entente party lifted Damad Ferid Pasha to grand vizierate, the parliament was dissolved and the capital drifted into complete confusion. Local defense organizations sprang up to hold the frontiers of Asia Minor, which were ringed about by British bayonets. If Asia Minor was to be saved to the Turk, it was the Turk himself who would have to save it; and he must act promptly.

The Greek Invasion.

Kemal therefore returned to Constantinople. His program was the same as it had been ever since he broke with the Committee of Union and Progress in 1908, the program of holding the frontiers by a rigidly restricted offensive while he overhauled his country's medieval internal administration, a program which must be carried out now or never. To put through this program it was necessary to create a new political party and, because allied troops were occupying Constantinople, Damid Ferid's minister of war was tricked into sending Kemal to Asia Minor. Here his plan of work was to unite the local defense organizations into a nationalist party, which was to work through the Otoman government in Constantinople and in conformity with the armistice terms.

Ferid, quickly realizing his war minister's mistake, "invited" Kemal to return to Constantinople, but Kemal's answer was an open break with the grand vizier. Such a thing was unheard of for it was defiance of the sultan himself. The result was that Turkey, in its blackest hour, had split. The country thereupon became the scene of factional fights, Ferid's provincial officials arresting Kemal's agents, and Kemal in turn, laying hands upon and hanging Ferid's officials. Then came the thunderclap that sent whole provinces scurrying to Kemal. May 15, 1919, Smyrna was occupied by the Greeks, preceded by a small British force, which, on landing, seized the telegraph offices; thus, in Turkish eyes, was sanction given to what followed. The Greeks, upon disembarking, marched into the barracks, where Turkish troops had laid down their arms, awaiting the taking over of the city which the British high commissioner had ordered, and immediately opened fire with machine guns upon the crowded and defenseless barracks. Such was the beginning of the Greco-Turkish struggle which was recently ended when the Turks retook Smyrna.

Built an Army.

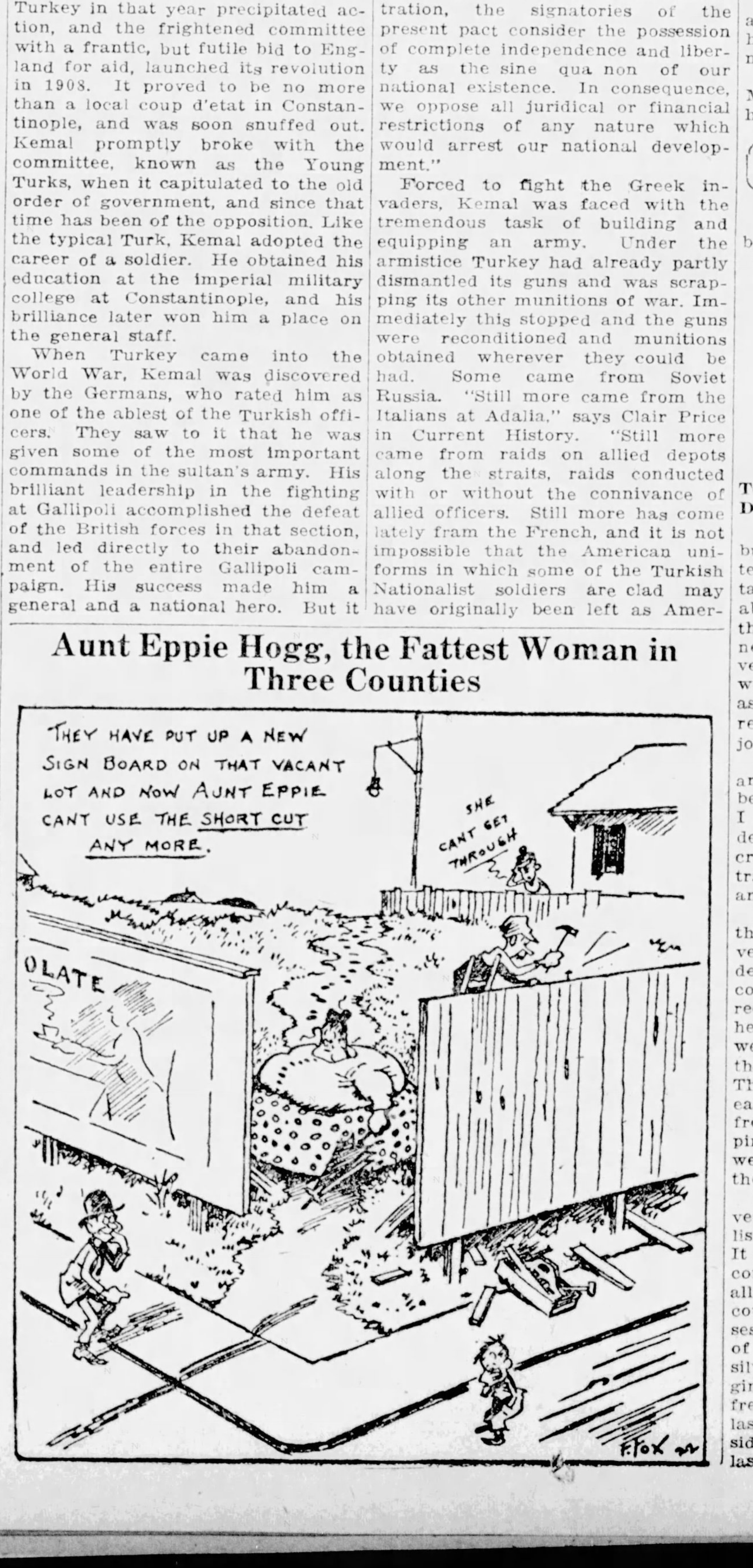
This armed invasion of a disarmed country led Kemal to tear up the armistice, the provisions of which were being carried out by the Turks. Ferid had by this time lost control of the country, and Kemal was supreme, although the old Ottoman government pretended to function in Constantinople and prepared to receive the treaty of Sevres which was being formulated. Meanwhile in Angora the Nationalist party was composing a statement of the limits to which it was prepared to go in any treaty of peace with the allies. This famous statement, which was put forward as the national pact, has become Turkey's declaration of independence. Its article 6 reads: "With a view to giving the country a regular and more modern administration, the signatories of the present pact consider the possession of complete independence and liberty as the sine qua non of our national existence. In consequence, we oppose all juridical or financial restrictions of any nature which would arrest our national development."

Forced to fight the Greek invaders, Kemal was faced with the tremendous task of building and equipping an army. Under the armistice Turkey had been partly dismantled its guns and war scrapped of its other munitions of war. Immediately this stopped and the guns were brought back and munitions obtained wherever they could be found. Some came from Soviet Russia. "Still more came from the Italians at Adalia," says Clair Price in Current History. "Still more came from raids on allied depots along the straits, raids conducted with or without the connivance of allied officers. Still more has come lately from the French, and it is not to be doubted that the American uniforms in which some of the Turkish Nationalist soldiers are clad may have originally been left as American surplus stocks in France. Early last December a British military mission in mufti went from Constantinople 'to secure an option on the apple crop' at Ineboli. Rafet Pasha met them there, and arranged for the purchase of a large amount of British munitions for use against the Greeks." It is said there is hardly a more remarkable story in modern military history than the story of the equipping of Kemal's army out of a left-over supply of dismantled artillery and misfit ammunition.

Whatever the difficulty, Kemal surmounted it; his first attention was to the Greek invaders, but he found time to organize a civil administration. On the word of a British major general the army and the populace of Anatolia are with him to a man, and 90 per cent of the Turks in Constantinople are for him. He negotiated a treaty with Soviet Russia which stamps its approval upon the national pact of Angora; he holds the Franco-Turkish treaty of Oct. 20, 1921, and has had all along the friendship of France and considerable help from Italy. With this aid, and through his own exertions, he has beaten the Greeks and upset the British plans in Turkey, and menaces the peace of Europe. A more formidable figure has not appeared on the world stage in a long while.

Piercing blue eyes, fair hair, a diminutive close-cropped mustache these are the salient features of Kemal Pasha, the force behind the Turkish national cause today. He is a man of middle height and wears, when not in the field, knickerbocker breeches cut in the English style, golf stockings and on his head the universal kalpak of astrakhan, in a larger size than usual. His orders are obeyed implicitly, his rule is an iron one beneath the velvet glove, and under him the government works smoothly and well. His will is law. He speaks little unless it is upon a subject which vitally interests him. A correspondent in the London Times writes of dining with him on one occasion when the conversation was devoted to Napoleon's campaign of Austerlitz in 1805. He is a close student of Napoleon's campaigns, and of military history in general. Laborious and indefatigable to the point of excess, Kemal is always at work, and possesses a wonderful grasp of European politics and affairs. He speaks French and English, besides his native tongue and several dialects of the Levant; when he talks there is a flash of gold in his lower teeth. And about the only recreation he permits himself is conversation.

Aunt Eppie Hogg, the Fattest Woman in Three Counties


THEY HAVE PUT UP A NEW SIGN BOARD ON THAT VACANT LOT AND NOW AUNT EPPIE CANT USE THE SHORT CUT ANY MORE.
SHE CANT GET THROUGH
OLATE
F. FOX

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "I have already mowed the lawn for the last time twice this Fall."

Life's Discomforts.

Losing a bet.

One advantage of being a homely man is that no girl feels inclined to call you Valentino.

Town Gossip.

Our town is still old-fashioned enough that a group of women can hold a meeting without passing around the cigarets.

Few "dirt" farmers are in politics as they're usually too busy.

Fashion Hint: Since neckties are made in all colors weak-minded men should not buy their own.

Rosalind's Advice.

I met a fellow on my vacation and he promised to write to me, but he never did. What does that mean?—Nellie.

Ans. There are many such cases. Maybe his steady girl won't let him.—Rosalind.

ON THE PHONE

"Hello, hello, hel—
"Well, at last. Where've you been, Alice?
"Who's there?
"But I hear a man's voice.
"You can't fool me.
"Can I come over tonight?
"Can I?
"I say, can I?
"All right, have it your own way.
"I'm nobody's fool.
"There are other girls.
"Goodbye."

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLE.

To the World.
Dear Everybody:

I hope you missed me last week, but probably you didn't. I was attending a convention held in a certain city for the purpose of enabling the restaurant owners of that city to pay an excess profits tax next year. If it were not for conventions the restaurant business would not be such a good business as a flood of delegates makes every restaurant cash register sing with joy.

Some people play golf as a hobby and others attend conventions. Not being interested in golf I thought I would try a convention. All a delegate to a convention needs is credentials, a traveling bag, an extra collar, handkerchiefs and socks and a toothbrush.

Having equipped myself with these things I started for the convention with a group of fellow delegates. When we reached the convention city we were met by a reception committee and hustled to headquarters where our fingerprints were taken, our teeth counted and the color of our eyes recorded. Then some clerk pinned a badge on each one and before we got away from headquarters others had pinned more badges on us until we were all badged up. The weight of the badges was terrible.

The first day of a two-day convention all a delegate has to do is listen. The second day he sleeps. It seems to be the ambition of every convention committee to mobilize all the silver-tongued orators in the country to speak at a convention session. And each and every one of them usually speaks until the silver plating on his tongue begins to wear off. After the flow of free speech has dwindled away at last to a mere streamlet the presiding officer drops his gavel, the last speaker gives a final gasp and bows himself to the wings amid applause given freely because he has decided to rest his vocal organs.

After deep thought I have reached the following conclusions about conventions:

That restaurant keepers think two bits worth of food is worth six bits when devoured by a convention delegate.

That a convention is an excuse to one's wife to get away from home and wiping the dishes for a few days.

That a convention keeps many a business man from going bankrupt.

That the most retiring man, when elected a delegate to a convention, will bloom forth with so many badges that he rattles every time he takes a step.

That the natives of a convention city look at each delegate strolling around town as if they were wondering what town would harbor such a foolish looking fellow.

That when a delegate returns home he's overjoyed.

Your conventional
UNCLE HENRY.

ABE MARTIN

"I'm jest like a pair o' white stockin's," complained Tell Binkley, t'day. "I start out fine, but I soon begin t' droop an' look frazzled."

Another drawback t' havin' a family t' support is that we've got t' decline so many honors.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Anger

IN ANGER I rose, in the face of my foes, and called them some sumptuous names; I said they were fit for the bottomless pit, and sinful and dark were their games. My enemies smiled at my eloquence wild, and said that my statements were fibs; they weren't disturbed by my passions uncurbed, for wind does not break any ribs. They all went away to their work or their play, to movie or office or home; and if they recalled how I thundered and bawled, they thought I had bats in my dome. But I have been sick since I made the big kick, I'm loaded with three-cornered pains; it's bad for a jay when he's withered and gray, if his blood ups and boils in his veins. My nerves are unstrung since I brandished my tongue, and sleep has deserted my couch; my appetite's gone and I sit on the lawn, and cherish the ghost of my grouch. The doctor remarks, "I am bringing you barks, and buds from a sycamore tree, the which you will boil with a gallon of oil, and fill up your works with the tea. But medicine fails and no potion avails, if anger possesses your heart; be always serene, of benevolent mien, and pains will not rack you apart."

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Courage

Now Courage was sung by the poets of old,
When heroes were sturdy and valiant and bold
And held it high honor to die on the field,
To fight single-handed and never to yield;
But round us and round us, wherever we go,
Shines courage as brave as the ancients could know,
Yet nobody sings it or decks it with praise,
It passes unnoticed as part of our days.

I'll tell you a story. A maid that I know,
Who danced and was glad in the lost long-ago,
The pride of the village, had lovers a score,
For she was a girl that the world could adore;
She was gentle and true and was lovely to see
And her voice just as sweet as the birds' in the tree,
And her eyes just as clear as the skies when they're blue
But the dream of her young life has never come true.

Now she lived with her mother—her father was dead—
And the mother, an invalid, kept to her bed,
And Love came beseeching her heart and her hand
With all that Love offers for her to command.
The home she had dreamed of, the carriage to ride,
The children she hungered to have at her side,
But steadfast she answered him, year after year;
"I never will marry while mother is here."

You will find them together—the mother still here,
The daughter still standing to comfort and cheer;
No longer young lovers are found at her gate,
For beauty must vanish and youth cannot wait,
The joys that life promised—she turned from them all
To be near her whenever her mother should call;
Year after year at that bedside she's sat,
And, poets, I say it takes courage for that!

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Bolivia, Chile at Outs

The relations between Bolivia and Chile are such that grave difficulties threaten, unless the mediation of a friendly power or the arbitration of the League of Nations can be procured. This declaration is made in a letter received by the secretary of the league assembly from Alfredo Gutierrez, Bolivian delegate to the assembly.

VARIETIES

Japan has 14 regular nation holidays.

Only one man in 203 is over s feet in height.

Cotton of 12 different colo grows in Peru.

A man is generally at his heavie in his 40th year.

The giant bees of India bu combs 10 feet high.

The grasshopper can jump 20 times its own length.

In Persia the umbrella is still appendage of royalty.

Insufficient moisture in a roo is injurious to health.

The highest mountain summit Australia is 7,353 feet.

A ton of soft coal will produ 1,400 pounds of coke.

Australia has over 60 species snakes, many venomous.

The port of New York has waterfront of 771 miles.

The highest lighthouse in Franc is 271 feet above the sea.

Prior to 1825 all women's shoe were made without heels.

Venezuela's climate is the hotte in the Western hemisphere.

Worms attacked the first wheat crop of the Virginia colonists.

The Great Salt Lake of Utah six times as salty as the ocean.

A caterpillar can eat 600 times its weight of food in a month.

Yellow was the popular color for wedding gowns in ancient Rome.

A silkworm in its brief lifetime spins about 4,000 yards of thread.

Asparagus is believed to be the oldest known plant used for food.

The estimated weight of the earth is 6,000,000,000,000,000,00 tons.

In the Jewish calendar Tisri corresponds to our September and October.

Thunder fish, inhabitants of the River Nile, give a sharp electric shock.

The nitrogen inhaled with oxygen of the air serves no purpose in the body.

The first 10 verses of the TeDeum are said to date back to the second century.

Switzerland has minted the smallest coin weights .0322 of a gramme.

Explosive bullets were first used in India for hunting tigers and elephants.

Of short-sighted people more are to be found in the cities than in the country.

The first steamboat built by Denis Papin in 1707, was destroyed by jealous sailors.

Payment of the tithe was first recorded in the offering of Abraham to Melchisedec.

Fish are sold alive in Japan, the peddlers conveying them through the streets in tanks.

Silk is regarded as unclean by the Mohammedans, because it is the product of a worm.

More than the whole of Europe has been overspread by a single storm at one time.

A Japanese scientist claims he has made synthetic petroleum out of fish oil and clay.

Of 243,135 horses and mules with the American forces during the war, 68,682 perished.

Thirty-five private secretaries are required to deal with the correspondence of the pope.

The Ashmoleon museum at Oxford was founded in 1679, and is the oldest in England.

Princess Mary has always been a great reader, and one of her favorite authors is Tennyson.

The most important tin mines are at Cornwall, England, worked from earlier historic periods.

Fifty thousand tons of soap are used every year by the power laundries in the United States.

There were 32 declarations of war by the different nations on both sides during the World war.

Silken American flags are being presented to British Rotary clubs as a token of Anglo-Saxon friendship.

The copper roof on old Christ church in Philadelphia is in as good condition today as when put on in 1749.

Since Portugal drove out King Manuel the adherents of restoration have kept the country in turmoil.

Automobile accidents took the lives of 9,103 persons in the registration area United States during 1920.

A mile in length, and including 78,105 signatures, was a petition recently presented to the house of lords.

In a wild state the horse lives to be from 35 to 40 years old, while the domestic horse is old at 25 years.

An airplane carrying 30 machine guns, each capable of delivering 1,500 shots a minute, has been developed.

Summer schools arranged by the League of Nations are to be conducted this year in many towns in Europe.

Among the Cossacks an even number of eggs is always given a hen to hatch, never an uneven number.

A waterspout spins with enormous speed. Its velocity at the sea level has been estimated as six miles a minute.

There is a cave on the Jorend fjord, Norway, from which at every change of weather flashes of lightning issue.

Cheaper raisins were an important factor in the decline of the value of fruit and fruit products during 1921.

The ruby is the heaviest of precious stones. Next come the garnet, topaz and diamond, in the order named.

Even at the equator the average temperature of the sea at the depth of a mile is but four degrees above freezing point.

The 600 mountain lions in California kill 30,000 head of deer every year, twice the number killed by human hunters.

Blowing white dust down the tunnels to increase the illumination is the latest scientific aid against "miners' blindness."

Thirty-three states are now dependent for their timber supplies on other states, and these include the great majority of the most populous.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

UP IN GRANNY'S ROOM

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

YOU never would guess while walking through Sally Anne's house what a surprise awaited you upstairs. Riding up the drive was impressive and waiting outside the huge front door with its enormous lock, introduced the atmosphere that radiated through the whole house.

Janet and Eleanor had been invited to bring their sewing for the afternoon, and it was the first time since they had met Sally Anne in school. Everybody loved her as soon as they met her, for in spite of her family's aristocracy and money, nobody ever found anything snobbish about Sally Anne. She was a dear and never made you feel that you did not have as much as she had.

She was like a ray of sunshine and seemed perfectly unconscious of the elegance of her surroundings. She invited her guests to remove their wraps in front of a console mirror which they suspected had been handed down from wealthy ancestors. The carved chest on which they threw their wraps and the Flemish chair with its stately dignity made them think of fine ladies and gallant men, and Sally Anne being to them the only living character in a world of romance.

They went into the living room where a tea table was set with delicate china and sparkling silver. It appeared to be waiting patiently to serve the three young ladies with French confections and dainty sandwiches. Janet was hemming napkins for her sister who was to be married. That is, she was trying to pull the threads to separate the linen and every time she tried to pull a thread it would break, until she became quite exasperated.

"I know Granny could tell you a way to do it easily," suggested Sally Anne. "She knows everything. Would you like to go up to see her?"

Both the girls felt a trifle reluctant about going to see Granny. They had been having such a good time downstairs, and though they would not admit it even to themselves they were a bit annoyed at the prospect of being respectful to old age, especially when they were in awe of this particular old lady who must be the dignified type that fairly froze confidences and giggles such as they had indulged in with Sally Anne.

However they followed upstairs over thick soft rugs, with glimpses of big sunny rooms curtained and finished like pictures in magazines. In fact, they felt as though they were walking from cover to cover through pages of "Home and Its Expression" or "Place Your Antiques and Heirlooms in Their Proper Setting."

The door was closed and Sally Anne knocked. A sweet "come in" welcomed them. Janet and Eleanor on entering were almost too surprised to speak. The room was hideous — positively hideous. Rebellion at once surged in the heart of Janet, who had a sense of justice and who felt in a vague way that Granny should have the best in the house. There she set, a dear little old lady with an apron on and a shawl and a funny little lace cap on her head. In her lap was her knitting, the ball rolling its own way over a dull rug. Right near the ball was a hole edged with rough ravelings. Even Eleanor, usually unobserving, noticed this. There was a fireplace with logs burning which made the room warm and cozy, but across the mantle was the funniest looking red scarf you ever saw, embroidered in wool.

Janet sat on an old hair sofa and she saw Eleanor's curly head framed in an anti-macasaar, sometimes called a tidy. Sally Anne was sitting on a pillow at Granny's feet, positively worshiping her, if looks mean anything.

"Funny way to show their respect to an old lady," thought Janet to herself. And then she realized that the sweet voice was telling Sally Anne to get a brush and some soap suds.

The girls had to admit to themselves that Granny was the happiest and most contented old lady they had ever seen and they began to forget the funny looking furniture and their resentment against Sally Anne's family.

Granny took Janet's linen and ran the brush moistened with soap suds over the division line on the damask, then she began pulling the threads. They pulled easily and quickly.

First thing they knew they were chatting like magpies.

"Oh, Granny," begged Sally Anne, "could we have tea up here?"

"Why, of course," tinkled the sweet voice, mixed with ripples of laughter. "You always do, don't you? Get the teakettle and hang it over the fire. There are some cookies in that crock over there on that shelf, Eleanor, if you would like to help. Sally, show Janet where to get the plates."

"Oh, what adorable plates," squealed Janet in glee.

"Those are my pompadour plates," sighed Granny. "I love my things. Many a gay party we had with those plates, and this spoon," picking up a thin silver spoon, "Grand-dad gave me when I was 21. Isn't the teakettle boiling yet, Sally?"

And then the girls knew. They began to understand why Sally was such a wonderful girl. What fine people the family must be. They knew that Granny wouldn't care for all these fashionable antiques, all this modern stuff that looked like "ancestry." Not at all. She was as real as she could be and she loved the patchwork quilt frayed and worn, and she loved the sugar bowl with the crack in it because it had been an anniversary present from her dearest boy, long dead.

The girls went home with singing hearts, with a promise of spending another afternoon in Granny's room and they went home full of love for all the sentiments that their own mothers and fathers had cherished which they had never noticed particularly before.

They actually counted the days till they could go again to have tea and cookies in Granny's room.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

He only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering the living peace.—Ruskin.

TIM SAYS SOMEHTING.

"What do all the cousins think of hunting out of season?" V. N. D. asks.

Well, this person has almost as good right to hunt out of season as he has to make whisky out of season or to wreck a passenger train during a strike. It is this disregard for law that gave you the right to vote, Virginia. Men who make the laws are usually the first to violate some other law. They not only think they are lords of the household, but they think they are lords of creation, and they don't like to have their privileges restricted.

A law that is not enforced is only a sort of advice; it is not law. The men of America had things in such a mess that they decided to take the women into partnership with them so they could have someone to blame for their numerous mistakes. This is the worst mistake that the men ever made. Women have a kind of instinct that teaches them when a thing is wrong. They don't know why they know it is wrong, but they know that they know that it is wrong. There is no such thing as a misguided instinct; it is the voice of God speaking through the conscience. There is only one great objection to women in politics, that is, they are easily persuaded against their own judgment, because they think hubby, being a man, ought to know best.

Some of these days Samantha is going to find out that she is not as big a fool as they have made her out, then she will learn to do her own thinking. When that time comes she will have to walk a little straighter.

No, there are not women and women. You are either a woman or else you are a humbug and a fraud, just as I am nothing if I am not a man. If you are everything that a woman should be, then you have all the rest of creation backed off the running board and yelling for ice water.

But why this argument about woman voting? It has already been settled. She has a vote. It is up to her to stand behind her own convictions. She has always had an influence in public life and you may take the influence of woman out of the world and the world will soon lead Ward's ducks in their flight perditionward. What we need in politics is a little common sense and Christianity, and men are not very strong on either. If a woman is a home maker, let her be a home maker still. If she gets her home making mixed up in politics it won't hurt politics any, especially, if it is in the line of housecleaning.

Yes, Don, we've all written articles that we thought would go as first-class, in fact, we think that everything that we write should go as first-class. Some of us have had a few articles published as first-class material by the publisher's help. When a person gets so that he or she can write a first-class article without the assistance of the publisher you can no longer call them quitters.

Now, do you hear Duchess talking of Summer flowers and the tang in the Autumn air? I know an old lady who has colored lens for her glasses. When the snows of December comes she has only to change her rose colored glasses to green and everything looks like May, and the yellow ones causes the cowslips to bloom in January. Yes, there is a furrow up her brow caused by the fact that others can't see the world as beautiful as she.

I don't want to take up all the space, because we expect some really interesting letters this week from some of the younger writers who will not be interested in the opinions and concerns of old men like—Tim of Va.

DISCUSSES BOOKS.

The recent articles and letters about books have been very interesting to me. As I have always been a great reader I can speak from experience. I think some of the literature that is now in circulation is not worth reading. Some of the recent fiction has been banned from the city libraries, and it is a waste of time to read it. There is too much tragedy in the stories. There is surely enough of that in real life without spending so much time reading imaginary evils. There has also crept into the stories a roughness, the principal characters using so much profanity which is exploited as wit and leaves a bad impression in the minds of the readers.

We all know how good reading helps us. The lonely hours are brightened by a good book. The good thoughts that have been written, the cheerful philosophy of great minds have helped us over many a weary mile in our journey through life.

Books have meant so much to me that I dislike to see the deterioration of the recent fiction. I am sending a snapshot of Leatherwood Creek, and if Patricia does not know where Aunt Sadie lives, she will find out by looking at the picture.

I enjoy all the cousins' letters.—Aunt Sadie.

American Birthdays

Sept. 29, 1817—Thomas P. Rossiter, artist.

Sept. 30, 1814—Jacob Estey, organ manufacturer.

Oct. 1, 1757—Richard Mansfield, clergyman.

Oct. 2, 1775—Lyman Beecher, theologian.

Oct. 3, 1800—George Bancroft, historian and diplomat.

Oct. 4, 1822—Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th President of U. S.

Oct. 5, 1842—Thomas Evans, glass manufacturer.

Our Correspondents

Mrs. Mary C. Colby of Vermont sends us some household hints which have been a help to her. She suggests making a crochet bag of white twine to put cabbage in when having a boiled dinner, as it is much easier to take up and drain.

When cooking beefsteak, Mrs. Colby adds one tablespoonful of coffee to enrich the gravy, and when laying away furs in the Summer she puts a candle near them to obviate the danger of moths.

In return for these, Mrs. Colby would have appreciated a "light Summer shower of cards" for her birthday, Sept. 23, but as her letter did not come in time, we will have to wish her many happy returns of the day through the Household page, and do the next best thing—find a twin for her. We did it, too.

It is always interesting for the older writers to send in household hints as Mrs. Colby has done. A personal item is worth a whole column of suggestions collected at random because every time we use the former we think of the friend who sent it.

Remember the letter which was unsigned a few weeks ago? We have found the writer, L. E. Lee of New York, who comes to the rescue. He is sure that he signed his name, but he knows what a busy office this is, so he was not a bit cross because part of his letter was lost. He has been here before and will surely have to come again now with another letter.

Farmer Lass noticed our request in the Household page for a way to cook rice to remove the excess starch. She tells us to bring a kettle of salted water to a rapid boil, then add the desired quantity of washed rice. Keep boiling rapidly until rice is tender and keep well covered with water. When cooked remove from stove and was through two or three cold waters and drain in a sieve. Return to fire and dress in cream or serve cold with sugar and cream. If cooked and washed properly, the rice will be whole, but each grain will fall apart separately. Thank you, Farmer Lass.

We wish to call attention to some of the readers that we do not send addresses of our readers to anyone, so please do not be disappointed if we cannot carry out your requests. Write your letter to the Household page and your message will be acceptable, we are sure.

Miss Lena Bennett would like very much to get a copy of the Weekly Blade published some time in November, 1920, which contained an article on Sunday auto riding entitled "The Fourth Chapter of Samson." By any chance can someone lend her this copy?

Snatches From W. B.

Velma Somerville, I am your twin. I was 14 on Sept. 5, 1922.—Brown Eyes of Va.

Please don't let Mr. Waste Basket get this, for I am looking for a twin. I will be 15 Feb. 22, 1923.

Come again, Blooming Prairie Rose. Do any of you know where White Rose and Johnny Funnyman are? Hoosier Violet, your letter was fine.—Purple Morning Glory.

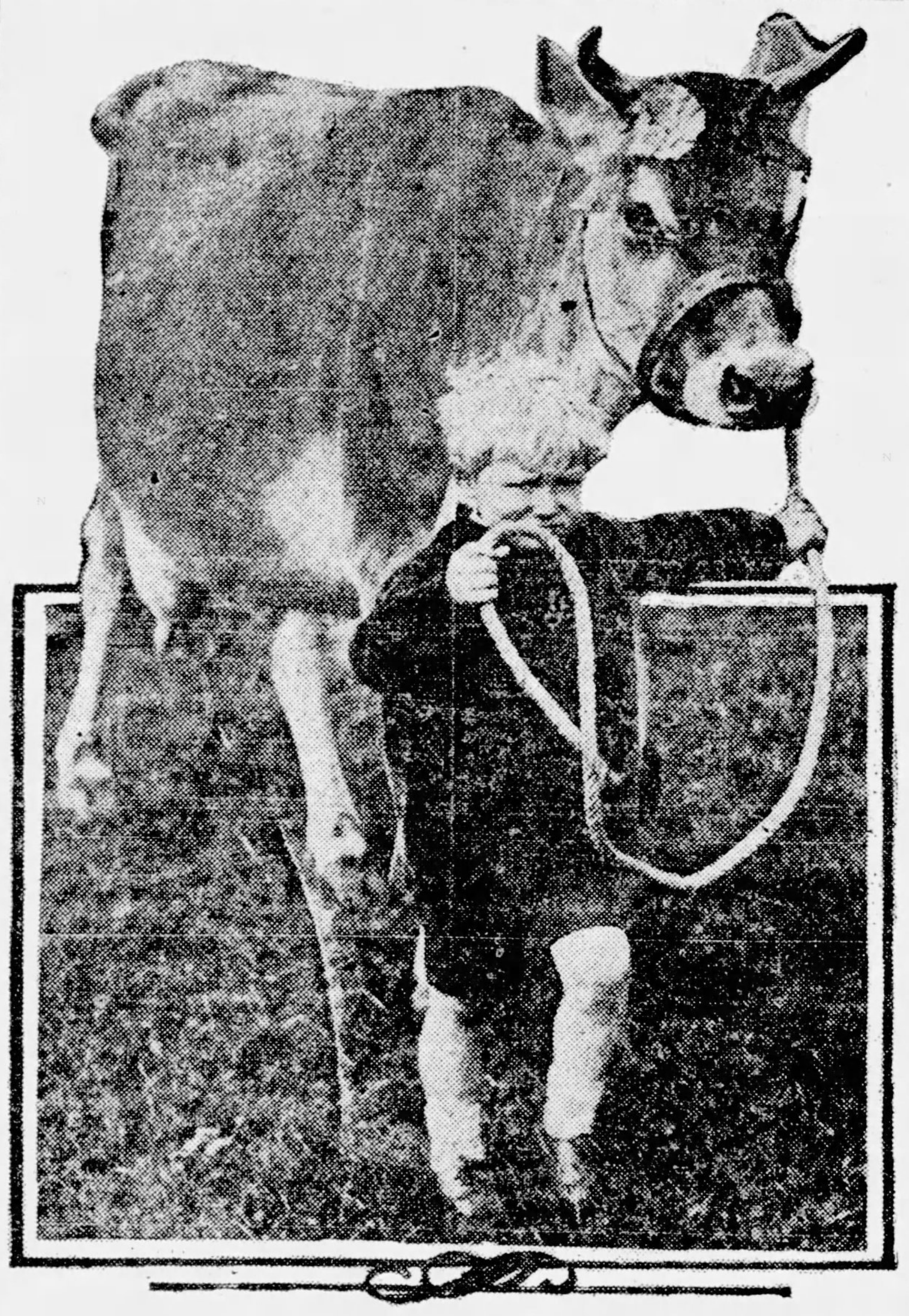
Dew Drop of Wildcat, who are you? Arthur McIntosh, will you please accept my place?—Jean of W. Va.

I just began taking The Blade and think it is the grandest paper ever printed. I will describe myself. I am four feet 10 inches tall, weigh 118 pounds, was 16 July 18, 1922.—Smiling Sally.

Peg O' My Heart, I was 18 July 16. Almost twins, aren't we? Green Mountain Boy, why don't you write again? Guess you have settled down in a little white bungalow.—Wild Flower of Tennessee.

I want to tell Lonesome Buckeye that I don't think she knows me. Lonesome Buckeye, will you please come again? I want to find my twin. I will be 14 Nov. 3, 1922. Perhaps Lonsome Buckeye is my twin.—Lonely Chrisanthemum of Ohio.

WINS PRIZE



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PROUD of his prize cow? Indeed he is! Afraid? Not a bit. Master Davis surprised all exhibitors by his fearlessness of the animal at the recent Hertfordshire County Show at Hatfield Park, England.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptation—these are the threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves—Farrar.

RECOGNIZE WENONAH?

How is the Dream Ship? Fred Sleath, welcome! I surely agree with you.

Can someone somewhere in the United States tell me where the famous grave of Helen Hunt Jackson is? She is the author of the great Indian book, "Ramona," and it is said that she requested that her only monument be a mound of rocks gathered from the fields, and that each of her friends who visited the grave would add a stone to the mound. I would like to know more of this and also where it is.

Star of the East, everyone has a superstition, though not everyone will admit it.

Auntie, do I get two guesses who Hiawatha is? I think it is J. V. Someone else give their idea. Minne-wawa Hiawatha, some again soon. Johnny Funnyman, who are you? Please tell us.—Wenonah by the Big Sea Water.

SPEAKING OF POLITICS.

Well, hello folks! I haven't been around for some time, but when I heard you were discussing politics, I couldn't stay away.

Mick of Michigan, I'm with you. I believe exactly the same as you. When women go to vote they do not go with the serious intention of voting for the best man, but for the one who is the "best looker," or for the candidate that any other person tells them to vote for. Altogether they take it as a lark. Am I not right, Farmer Lass?

Although it will be a short time before I vote for the first time, I have sisters who do, and I think I have quite a good idea of how it is.

Of course I know that all women are not alike, as there are exceptions to every rule, but I believe the majority take it as a joke.

For instance, I once heard a group of women discussing the women's vote, and one of them remarked: "Well, I don't really believe in women voting, but we might as well vote for the fun of it, now that we have the right to." This instance shows what 75 per cent of women voters think, I believe.

Well, I will chop this off. So long, Mick of Michigan, here's to your success as debater for us boys.—James Smith, N. Y.

WE LIKE HIS AIM.

Seeing my last letter in print has encouraged me to another trial. I was indeed very much pleased to be introduced to the grand family of cousins. I am inclined to think of them as a very numerous family and their relation must cover a very large area.

As it seems quite the thing to do, I am going to inquire whether I have a twin? I was born Feb. 9, 1905. Am all of 17 years old. Several men who helped make history were born in February and I believe I have an equal chance when I grow up.

Give my regards to all. If the Waste Basket gets me this time I will be nevertheless undaunted and will try-try-again. — Lonesome Charley of Pa.

WELCOME TO MONA LISA.

I feel very shy in such a jocund company, because, you see, this is my first visit and everyone seems to be so well acquainted. I believe I shall slip into Farmer Lass' seat before Billy gets here, for I am so small that I may not be noticed.

V. N. O., I enjoyed your letter, and agree with you, Slivver of Indiana. You are hardly fair to the women. Give them as long to reform things as men have had to make them as they are, and then, if they are worse, let's take the right away. I think it is the duty of every woman to vote and to keep informed on current happenings.

Keystone Bachelor, I agree with you in part, although I think some popular books of today are worth reading, although the majority are not.

I hope I get a small place, but when there are so many older writers being called for, how can we be old ones unless we take the plunge? So here goes. Anyone in this crowd born Sept. 23, 1902? If so, come forward and meet your twin.—Mona Lisa.

GOOD ARGUMENT ON BOOKS.

As everyone has their own idea of voting, here is mine.

I think it only fair that woman should have her chance. Although I am not old enough to vote, I would if I were, and so I think this way, if one cares for that sort of thing and to hold public office, all right.

I am sure that I would feel more at home washing dishes than holding an office, but if those who are educated and fully understand did not vote, what would become of the world? Those who know nothing about the correct way would ruin everything. How many agree with me? Of course, everyone has his or her own idea of it. Good for you, Farmer Lass, you put up a fine argument.

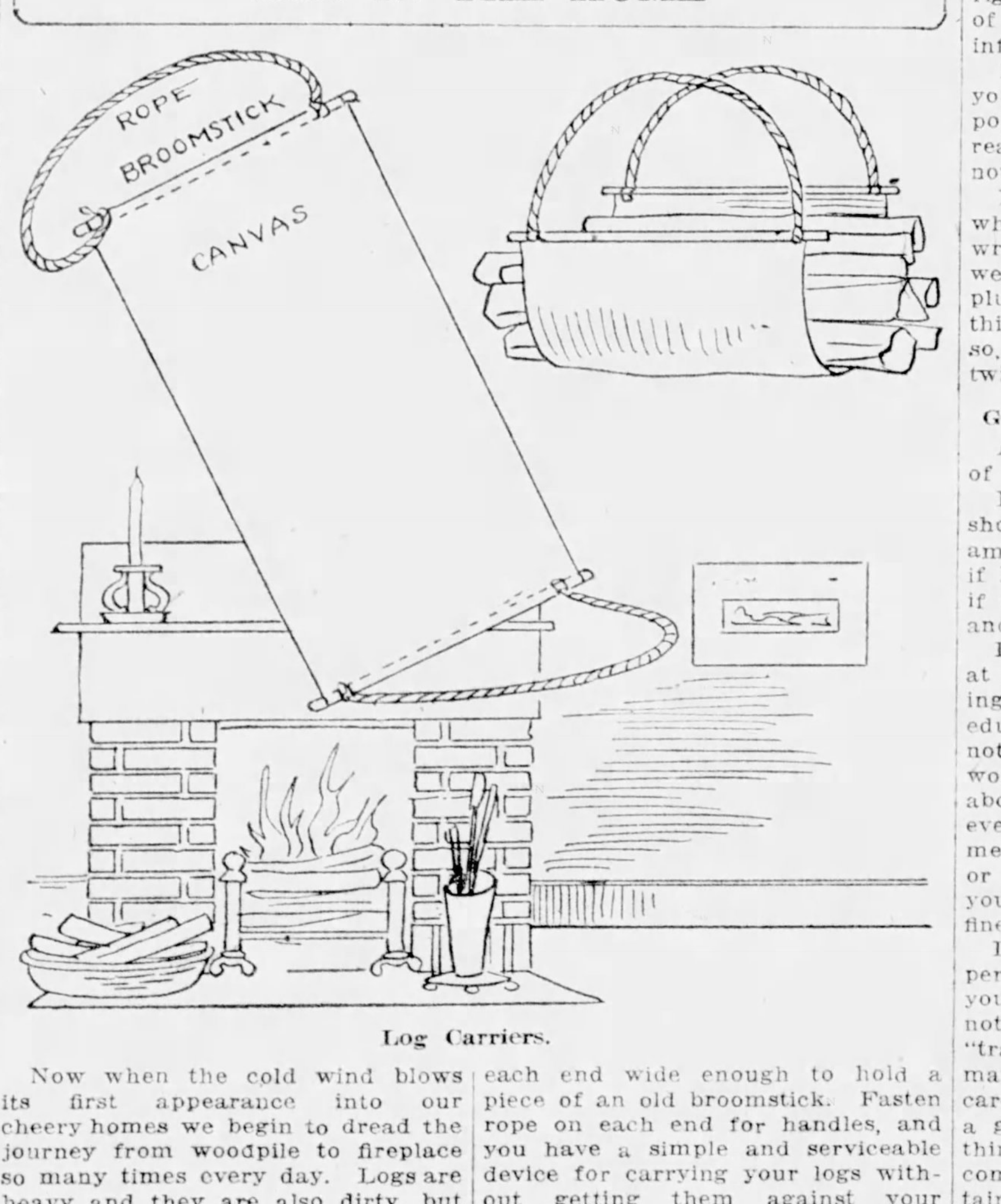
Don Quixote, I wish I knew you personally. Keystone Bachelor, you were only kidding, were you not? Surely some of the popular "trash" is very good. One gets many a lesson from them (if they care to). Otherwise they can read a good classic and never get anything from it. The schools are now compelling the students to read certain books. Half, I think, never get anything from the books, while a good reader can find a lesson even in the popular books. Don't you think I am a little bit right?

Sweet Marie of W. Va., you surely have some four-leaf clovers and horseshoes, and so on. Since you found so many twins, it makes me wish that I were lucky enough to find a twin, let alone quadruplets.

How many of you read the poem, "Be Yourself?" Also "An Appreciation?" I think they are both quite true.

How many were present at the Council meeting? Didn't Aunt Martha give us a nice talk? I agree with her. Come on, everybody—give us your opinion.—Geda Jaru.

ART IN THE HOME



Log Carriers.

Now when the cold wind blows its first appearance into our cheery homes we begin to dread the journey from woodpile to fireplace so many times every day. Logs are heavy and they are also dirty, but we bring them faithfully to end their life in the grate, just the same, in spite of the dirt deposited upon our clothes.

If you have ever experienced this annoyance we know a way to prevent it. Take a piece of canvas or burlap about two by four feet or a little longer to allow for hems on each end wide enough to hold a piece of an old broomstick. Fasten rope on each end for handles, and you have a simple and serviceable device for carrying your logs without getting them against your clothes at all.

If you want to hang the carrier near your fireplace you can add to its appearance by painting a rough design across the outside. Use one color only and make the design as big and sketchy as possible to be in keeping with the coarse material of the carrier.

Short and Sweet

The girl of the Limberlost writes from her cabin in the woods. She longs to hear from Freckles and Angel, Bachelor Billy, King Philip and Rhyme Stringer. She wonders if King Philip has gone back to college. We think that one of these fine days he will return to us. Ever so many times we have a big change in our lives, a change of occupation and location, and for a long time we are so taken up with our new duties and new friends that it is hard to keep up with everything. Later, however, when things begin to jog along as before, it is the old friends we think of and then in a moment of reminiscence we write a long letter.

Almost everybody goes through this period, and you remember King Philip was awfully good to tell us all about his plans. He won't forget us. Sometimes some of our steadiest writers skip a whole year, but they always return, and when one of those letters comes it gives Aunt Martha a warm, happy feeling all day.

Another one of your favorite writers has come disguised as an Indian maiden. Nobody has guessed correctly who Hiawatha is. It is somebody you love ever so much and somebody who never wrote in verse before. Guess again.

Perseverance always wins, says Bud from Pa., for he had hunted so long before finding a twin, and now he has found Freckles

Katherine is 14 years old and she has been reading our paper ever since she could read, but she has remained a SILENT reader. Timidly, she comes to call on us and is ever so afraid that she will become a silent reader again, but we won't have it that way—not for a minute. We are going to expect another letter—well, let's say inside of two weeks. Now how about it, Katherine?

Had any long hikes yet, gathered any Autumn leaves or seen any frost? It is beginning to get cold here, around 62 degrees this week. Did you notice in one of the letters about the old lady with the rose colored glasses? Aunt Martha bets (excuse that terrible word) the joke is on her. If it is, watch out, she might put on her crossest specks and write about colds and rheumatism and no coal and no warm clothes. Does it give you the creeps to think of all the awful things the Winter can bring? Maybe it would make us happier with our lot to hear about all the gruesome details.

Joe Ruth says if she were to pick out five books for Keystone Bachelor to read, that she "would eat her hat" if he didn't turn out to be a bookworm. On the other hand, she hopes he won't get started because she enjoys hearing his original thoughts.

Mick of Michigan, how is your state of mind by this time? Quite a whirlwind you stirred up, but that is what we like and unless somebody else thinks of something snappy like that soon, we will have to call on you again for some more of those fiery ideas.

Mixing With Martha

Chicken Souffle.

To one cup of white sauce add two cups of finely chopped chicken. Season to taste with salt, cayenne pepper and a tablespoonful of parsley minced. When lukewarm add three eggs, white and yolks beaten separately. Put the mixture in a buttered dish and set into a pan in which is a little boiling water. Put in the oven and bake half an hour or until stiff in center.

White Sauce.

Two tablespoonfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two and one-half cups of milk.

Scalloped Sweet Potatoes.

Butter a baking dish; peel cold baked or boiled sweet potatoes; slice about one-fourth inch thick; arrange in layers, first potatoes, salt, a little pepper, sprinkle with sugar and dot with butter until dish is nearly full, using more sugar and butter on top; now put in milk so that it comes up to top layer of potatoes; bake till nice and brown and until the milk has cooked almost or dry, about 35 or 40 minutes, according to the oven.

Perfect Rolls.

One quart of sifted flour, one rounded teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful of granulated sugar and two rounded tablespoonfuls of lard, one pint of boiling milk, one-half yeast cake. Pour the flour into a bowl, make a hole in the center and add the dry ingredients. Then add the boiling milk and allow this mixture to stand until it is lukewarm. Add the yeast dissolved in one-quarter cup of water, and stir a smooth batter in the center of the bowl, leaving a rim of flour around it. Let this stand until it is full of bubbles. Knead on a board thoroughly for half an hour, adding flour if necessary to knead it smoothly. Cover and leave it to rise four hours. Knead again and roll until an inch thick. Cut with large biscuit cutter. Brush the tops with melted butter. Fold together once and place it in lightly buttered pans. Close together and allow it to rise again for one hour, and bake in a very hot oven. They are very tempting and can be warmed over.

Ginger Pears.

Five pounds of pears, four pounds of sugar, one lemon rind, grated; five cents worth of green ginger root tied in a bag. Cut in small dice or thin slices. Cook very slowly three or four hours.

Apple Jelly.

Slice Red Astrachans, cover with water and cook until soft. Drain through jelly bag. For every pint of juice add one pint of sugar; cook and put in cups.

POETS' CORNER

Young Lochinvar

Oh, young Lochinvar is come out of the West—
Through all the wide border his steed was the best;
And save his good broadsword, he weapon had none;
He rode all unarmed, and he rode all alone.
So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war,
There never was knight like the young Lochinvar.

He stayed not for brake, and he stopped not for stone,
He swam the Eske River where ford there was none;
But ere he alighted at Netherby gate,
The bride had consented, the gallant came late.
For a laggard in love and a dastard in war
Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Lochinvar.

So bodly he entered the Netherby Hall,
Among bridesmen, and kinsmen, and brothers, and all.
Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on his sword
(For the poor craven bridegroom said never a word);
"Oh, come ye in peace here, or come ye in war,
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar?"

"I long wooed your daughter, my suit you denied;
Love swells like the Solway, but ebs like its tide;
And now am I come, with this lost love of mine,
To lead but one measure, drink one cup of wine.
There are maidens in Scotland more lovely, by far,
That would gladly be bride to the young Lochinvar."

The bride kissed the goblet, the knight tok it up,
He quaffed off the wine, and he threw down the cup.
She looked down to blush, and she looked up to sigh,
With a smile on her lips and a tear in her eye.
He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar,
"Now tread we a measure," said young Lochinvar.

So stately his form, and so lovely her face,
There never a hall such a galliard did grace;
While her mother did fret and her father did fume,
And the bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume,
And the bride-maidens whispered, "'Twere better, by far,
To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."

One touch to her hand, and one word in her ear,
When they reached the hall door and the charger stood near;
So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung.
"She is won; we are gone, over bank, bush and scaur—
They'll have fleet steeds that follow," quoth young Lochinvar.

There was mounting 'mong Graemes of the Netherby clan,
Forsters, Fenwicks and Musgraves—they rode and they ran;
There was racing and chasing on Cannobie Lea,
But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see!
So daring in love, and so dauntless in war,
Have ye ere heard of gallant like young Lochinvar?

The Nightingale and the Glow-Worm

A nightingale, that all day long
Had cheer'd the village with its song,
Nor yet at eve his note suspended,
Nor yet when eventide was ended,
Began to feel, as well he might,
The keen demands of appetite;
When, looking eagerly around,
He spied far off, upon the ground,
A something shining in the dark,
And knew the glow-worm by his spark;
So, stooping down from hawthorn top,
He thought to put him in his crop.

The worm, aware of his intent,
Harrangued him thus, right eloquent—
"Did you admire my lamp," quoth he,
"As much as I your minstrelsy,
"You would abhor to do me wrong,
"As much as I to spoil your song;
"For 'Twas the self-same Power divine,
"Taught you to sing, and me to shine;
"That you with music, I with light,
"Might beautify and cheer the night."

The songster heard his short oration,
And, warbling out his approbation,
Releas'd him, as my story tells,
And found a supper somewhere else.
Hence, jarring sectaries may learn,
Their real int'rest to discern;
That brother should not war with brother,
And worry and devour each other.

Poem (?) Requested

It was a nice day in October,
Last September in July,
The moon lay thick upon the ground,
The mud shown in the sky.

The flowers were singing sweetly,
The birds were full of bloom,
So I went into the cellar
To sweep an upstairs room.

The time was Tuesday morning
On Wednesday, just at night
I saw a thousand miles away
A house, just out of sight.

The walls projected backwards,
The front was round the back,
It stood alone with others,
The fence was whitewashed black.

It was moonlight on the ocean,
Not a street car was in sight,
The sun was shining brightly,
And it rained all day that night.

It was Summer in the Winter,
And the rain was falling fast—
A barefoot boy with shoes on
Stood sitting in the grass.

It was evening and the rising sun
Stood setting in the night,
And everything that I could see
Was hidden from my sight.

O, My Darling Clementine

BY PERCY MONTROSE.

In a cavern, in a canyon, excavating for a mine,
Dwelt a miner, forty-niner, and his daughter, Clementine.

Chorus.

O, my darling, O, my darling,
O, my darling Clementine,
You are lost and gone forever,
Dreful sorry, Clementine.

Light she was, and like a fairy, and her shoes were number nine,
Herring-boxes without topses, sandals were for Clementine.

Drove she ducklings to the water, every morning just at nine,
Hit her foot against a splinter, fell into the foaming brine.

Ruby lips above the water, blowing bubbles soft and fine,
Alas, for me, I was no swimmer, so I lost my Clementine.

In a churchyard, near the canyon, where the myrtle doth entwine,
There grow roses and other posies, fertilized by Clementine.

Then the miner, forty-niner, soon began to peak and pine,
Thought he oughter jine his daughter, now he's with his Clementine.

In my dreams she still doth haunt me, robed in garments soaked in brine,
Though in life I used to hug her, now she's dead I'll draw the line.

—Sent in by L. D. E., Boston.

The Song of Okee

Listen to the voice of Okee, story-teller of Cayugas
Mid the hills dwelt Little Whirlwind
Where the soft breeze sang in Summer,
Where the cold blast howled in Winter;
With her father old Trail Hunter,
With her sisters and her brothers,
And her mother Rippling Water,
Dwelt amid the birds and blossoms;
Light of foot and swift of motion
As the whirlwind in the sunlight
'Mid the dust and leaves and mosses.
Ever dreaming in the moonlight,
Dreaming in the dusk of evening,
Little Whirlwind, ever longing
For a brave to be her lover.
Came a birch Black Fox awooing;
Full of cunning and deceitful,
Like the fox for which they named him
Won the heart of Little Whirlwind,
Won her promise soon to wed him.
Soon the maiden's heart grew heavy,
And her tears fell like the raindrops,
Fell like showers in the Springtime.
For she found her love unfaithful
Found the Black Fox loved another.
Then the maiden's step grew slower,
No more light and swift and blithesome.
Sorrowed she within the woodland,
Sighing, "Oh great Spirit, help me."
"Find my lover that I dreamt of"
Spoke her father Old Trail Hunter,
To his squaw bright Rippling Water,
Let us pray to the Great Spirit,
For our daughter Little Whirlwind."
So they cried, "Great Father, hear us!
Send a husband for our daughter,
One who's brave and true and worthy,
So bring gladness to our wigwam."
Thus they cried to the great Spirit,
In the valley by the river,
By the river Kanistio,
Walked an Indian brave, Joy Bringer.
Sighing ever for a true love,
Doubted if he e'er should find her.
Spoke he to his old aunt Moon Face,
"I shall never find her, never."
Wise old Moon Face answered gently,
"There's a squaw for every Indian,
So the wise Great Spirit planned it."
Strolling one day in the valley,
Spied Joy Bringer, Little Whirlwind,
Spied he there the love he sought for,
By the ledge rock in the valley,
Where the warriors of Cayuga
Sound the war-cry to the village
Of the red man, Kanistio;
Signaling to all the brave ones,
Echoing among the hilltops,
Sounding up and down the valley,
Far and near the war-cry sounding.
There beside the river strolling,
By the river, Kanistio,
Found Joy Bringer, Little Whirlwind.
Little Whirlwind found the lover
That she sighed for in the moonlight,
Dreamed of in the dusk of evening,
Wandering mid Autumn splendor,
Won Joy Bringer, Little Whirlwind.
In the Autumn there he wed her
By the river Kanistio.
Happy hearts saw them departing
To their wigwam 'neath the pine trees,
Pine trees whispering love words to them.
Grateful was the old Trail Hunter
And his squaw bright Rippling Water,
To the Great Spirit above them
Grateful was the wise old Moon Face,
And the lovers 'neath the pine trees,
And the Great Spirit smiled upon them
The song of Okee, it is ended.

Autumn Hymn

Hail ye sighing sons of sorrow,
Learn with me your certain doom;
Learn with me your fate tomorrow,
Dead, perhaps laid in the tomb.
See all nature, fading, dying,
Silent, all things seem to mourn;
Life from vegetation flying,
Calls to mind the mouldering urn.

Lo, in yonder forest standing,
Lofty cedars how they nod;
Scenes of nature how surprising,
Read in nature, nature's God,
While the annual frosts are cropping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees;
So, our friends are yearly dropping;
We are like to one of these.

Hollow winds about me roaring,
Noisy waters how they rise;
While I sit, my fate deploring,
Tears fast streaming from my eyes.
What to me is Autumn's treasure,
Since I know no earthly joy?
Long I've lost all youthful pleasure,
Time will youth and hope destroy.

Former friends, how oft I've sought them,
Just to cheer a troubled mind;
Now they're gone, like leaves of Autumn,
Driven before the dreary wind.
When a few more days are wasted,
When a few more scenes are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall fall, to rise no more.

Fast my sun of life's declining,
Soon 'twill set in endless night;
But my hopes, pure and reviving,
Rise to fairer worlds of light.
Cease this mourning, trembling, crying;
Death shall burst this sullen gloom;
Though my spirit, fluttering, flying,
Shall be borne beyond the tomb.

Cleaning Fruit Jars

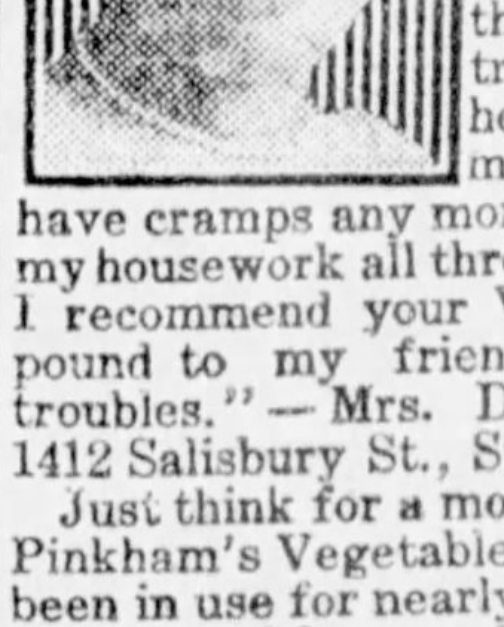
When you have fruit jars that have been used for pickles of any kind and the vinegar has run down on outside and left white streaks that you cannot wash off, use a little baking soda and your jar is like new.

CRAMPS, PAINS AND BACKACHE

St. Louis Woman Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

St. Louis, Mo.—"I was bothered with cramps and pains every month and had backache and had to go to bed as I could not work. My mother and my whole family always took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for such troubles and they induced me to try it and it has helped me very much. I don't have cramps any more, and I can do my housework all through the month. I recommend your Vegetable Compound to my friends for female troubles."—Mrs. DELLA SCHOLZ, 1412 Salisbury St., St. Louis, Mo.

Just think for a moment. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been in use for nearly fifty years. It is prepared from medicinal plants, by the utmost pharmaceutical skill, and superior methods. The ingredients thus combined in the Compound correct the conditions which cause such annoying symptoms as had been troubling Mrs. Scholz. The Vegetable Compound exercises a restorative influence of the most desirable character, correcting the trouble in a gentle but efficient manner.



OUT OF THE DARKNESS

By Charles J. Dutton

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(Continued From Last Week)

Currie gave a groan at the last remark, and said in a humorous voice, "John, that old dame is always having dreams and runs a ouija board. You'd think to hear her that the board can do everything but get the meals. The other day she said to me, 'My dear Mr. Currie, do you believe in spirits?' And I said, 'Sure, if they are bottled.' She called me a skeptic or something of the kind."

When the laughter had died away, Bartley asked the doctor quietly, "What was the mix-up between the state police and the local police?"

King looked surprised. "Why, I never knew there was any. Of course, there is some foolish jealousy between the two branches. The arrest of the men by the state troopers may have increased it a bit. But the state police arrested those men simply because they were sneaking through the fields at three o'clock in the morning and refused to give an account of themselves. I have heard that the officer in command of the troopers never believed that those men had anything to do with the Slyke affair. Most of the evidence against them was not found until several days later—some by the local police and some by Slyke's chauffeur. When the police were first called in, they didn't find any evidence; indeed, I do not think they looked for any until the next morning."

Currie rose and suggested we play a game of billiards; and the conversation about the burglary ended. While I play at the game, Bartley plays with uncanny skill, and both Currie and the doctor were almost equally good players. It was not until some hours later, when the doctor was called away by telephone, that we realized how late it was.

Bartley and I were tired after our ride and the long hours of visiting, and we went immediately to our rooms. Neither was inclined to talk, but Bartley did unburden himself enough to say he believed that Slyke knew who had committed the burglary but for some reason wanted to hide the fact. Five minutes later, I was in bed and asleep.

I slept without dreaming, until someone aroused me by a vigorous shake. For a second, I thought I had just gotten into bed, then I opened my eyes and saw that the first rays of the sun were coming in the window. Bending over me, already dressed, was Bartley. I vaguely noticed a strange look in his eyes and traces of excitement on his face, but I was too tired to be interested and started to turn over and go to sleep again. He threw the covers off me, saying in an eager voice:

"Get up, Pelt, get up quick! Dr. King has just 'phoned us to meet him at Slyke's house."

"Why should King want to see us at such an early hour in the morning, and above all at Slyke's? Bartley's next words brought me wide awake with all desire for sleep gone. With a curious note in his voice, he added, "They found Slyke in his bed—" he paused, "—dead."

"Dead?" I questioned. "But why—how—"

Bartley did not wait for me to finish. "Shot. They told King it was suicide."

CHAPTER III

Suicide or Murder.

I was out of bed in a moment, and getting into my clothes as rapidly as I could. What Bartley had told me seemed almost incredible. Why, only a few hours before we had seen and talked with Slyke. He had not acted like a man in trouble, yet he had killed himself! I could tell by his grave manner that Bartley thought this a very serious matter.

Fully dressed, I followed him out onto the lawn which was still wet with the morning dew. We crossed the field and went through the woods in silence. At last I ventured to ask what it was that he had heard regarding Slyke's death.

"About five minutes before I woke you, King 'phoned to say that he had been called to Slyke's house—that he was dead. He was told that he had committed suicide. He asked us to join him in front of the house as soon as possible."

The woods were filled with the songs of birds greeting the new day, and this, with the peacefulness of the morning, contrasted so strongly with the horror we were expecting to find when we reached Slyke's house, that I became greatly depressed.

"Why should he have killed himself?" I asked. "He did not look to me like a man who had nerve enough for that."

In a moody tone Bartley replied, "I don't think he did," and left me to puzzle out his meaning.

When we reached the house there was no outward evidence that anything unusual had taken place. As we approached, I noticed at the back of the house a white curtain flapping back and forth in an open window of the tower. Signs of life there were none. Doctor King's car was coming up the drive as we neared the front of the house. With him was a short, red-faced Irishman in police uniform, whom he introduced, a moment later, as Roche, the chief of the local police force.

He was one of those talkative individuals to whom an official position gives an exalted idea of their own importance. He bowed, mopped his face with his handkerchief, then said, "I am very pleased to meet you, gentleman. Your name, Mr. Bartley, I have heard many times. But there won't be any chance for you to show your skill here today. From what I am told, the poor man killed himself."

Paying little attention to Roche, Bartley turned to the doctor. "Just what did they tell you over the 'phone?" he asked.

"Only what I told you. I had just gotten out of bed, when the bell rang and an excited voice asked me to come at once, as they had just found Slyke dead and thought he had killed himself."

Before we could ring, in fact before we could reach the top step of the piazza, the door was flung open and a woman of about fifty rushed wildly to the doctor's side. She was far from an attractive woman, thin, with what is called a hatchet face. Her dress was carelessly fastened and several buttons showed. She incessantly brushed stray locks of uncombed grayish hair from her eyes, in which fear and excitement showed. Her shrill voice broke as she grabbed the doctor's arm and cried:

"It's come, doctor, it's come just as I expected. He's killed himself. Oh, I knew there would be trouble. Night after night I have had a message on the ouija board. It said again and again, 'Trouble, trouble coming.' And I have dreamed that he was dead, too. It's come. He is dead."

Bartley gave me a look. Evidently this was the woman of whom the doctor had told us, the sister of Slyke's dead wife and an ardent spiritualist. One needed only a glance at her to see that she was the kind of a woman that will believe in such messages, nervous and impressionable.

It was some time before the doctor could get her calmed down enough to introduce us. She showed no surprise at Bartley being present; I doubt if she had ever heard of him.

By the time the introductions had been completed, we were all in the big room in which we had met Slyke the day before. Currie had told us the previous evening that Slyke was to have a card party that night, and the room showed that there had been one. In the center were three card tables, with the chairs pushed back from them, evidently left as they were when the party broke up. Upon the tables the cards lay in scrambled heaps, and ash-trays with cigar-butts were all over the room. The air had that musty odor that hangs to a place where men have been smoking heavily and have forgotten to open the windows.

After a quick glance around, Bartley turned to Miss Potter. "Suppose you tell us how Mr. Slyke was discovered."

She gave a start, wrung her hands, and answered excitedly, "The butler found him. Mr. Slyke was going fishing today, and was to have been called early. The butler went to knock on his door and found it half opened and—"

Bartley interrupted, "Then I take it, he usually kept the door of his room locked."

"He did. I do not know why. The butler saw it was open, looked in, called him, and got no answer. Then he came and told me. I was at breakfast. I went to his room, and there he was—" and her voice trailed off in horror.

For a second or two no one moved or spoke. I could see what a shock the discovery of the body had been to this woman. No wonder she was nervous. Indeed, for some reason we all seemed rather uneasy.

Bartley's face was very grave as he said, "What did you do when you found he was dead?"

For the hundredth time she brushed the hair from her eyes. "I called the servants—Ruth was not here. Then I telephoned for the doctor."

Roche did not like Bartley's doing all the questioning, and he asserted his official position by saying that it was time we went up to the room where Slyke lay. Miss Potter led the way, walking like one weary and overwhelmed with grief. The stairs at the landing separated to the right and left, each ending in a long hall. At the landing the walls of the tower made almost another house within a house. The woman entered a half-opened doorway, and we followed close at her heels.

The room, thirty feet square, was larger than I had expected to find. It was furnished like a den. The bed in one corner was the only evidence that it was used for sleeping purposes. A couple of arm-chairs, a few smaller chairs, a large flat-top desk, and several book-cases, almost empty, completed the furnishings. The few pictures were mostly copies of old English sporting scenes, with here and there a poor nude. In the left-hand corner of the room a pair of stairs ran to the floor above. But we paid little attention to these things; our thoughts were centered upon the bed. Under the white coverlet we could see the still form of a man huddled in a heap, lying on his back, his legs extending into the air a little beyond the foot of the bed. His face was half hidden by the bed-clothes which were closely drawn around his neck and over his chin. The doctor had taken his position at Slyke's head, and we all stood about him in silence until Bartley's voice broke the stillness.

"Miss Potter, when you came in, did you touch the bed clothes at all?"

She hesitated a second, as if trying to think, then replied, "No, I gave a quick look, saw he was dead, and hurried from the room."

"And they are just as you found them—I mean, up around his chin this way?"

"So far as I know. The butler says he never went near the bed at all."

Without a word, Bartley pulled back the covers as far as the man's chest. Slyke's nightshirt had not been buttoned. His face was calm, showing not the slightest sign of a death struggle; his eyes closed; his mouth partly open. As Bartley pulled the clothes still further down we saw that his right hand held a revolver. Then we noticed the wound that had caused his death. It was under his left ear, half hidden by the pillow, on which were a few drops of blood.

The doctor knelt and examined the wound closely, then rose to his feet. Bartley in turn bent over the body, but he turned his attention to the hand holding the revolver. It lay close to the side of the body with the fingers gripping the butt firmly. Bartley move it a little, but did not attempt to loosen their clutch. With another glance at the pillow and the face upon it, he rose, his lips compressed, his face grave.

Roche turned to us with a half smile. "It's such a simple case, Mr. Bartley, that it won't need any of your skill to solve it. The doctor won't need to hold a long inquest. It's as clear a case of suicide as I have ever seen. He undressed, got in bed, and then shot himself. There is the gun in his hand. Not much in this case, is there?"

The doctor half nodded in agreement; but Bartley, as if he had not heard, bent again over the bed, his face stern, and examined the revolver. When he straigtened up, he said simply, "It's serious enough, Chief. Murder always is, and this is murder."

At his words Miss Potter, who had been standing beside me, eagerly watching everything that was done, gave a little cry. As for myself, I was not greatly surprised at his words. His manner had been so serious that I had been expecting something of the sort. Roche grunted in amusement, and turned to King.

"Do you hear the man now! Murder! Why, that's foolish, Mr. Bartley. It's suicide. He has the gun in his hand."

Bartley gave him an amused glance as he answered, "It may be foolish, but it's murder. True, he has the gun in his hand; and that makes it look something like suicide, I agree; but that's just what someone wanted us to think."

This statement seemed to make Roche angry. He may not have liked to have his opinion challenged, or he may have resented the way Bartley was taking the lead. His face flushed and he sneered, "Oh, come now, how do you expect to prove that?"

Bartley did not answer but simply pointed to the gun. I think we all looked at it rather foolishly, as if we expected to find in it, by some miracle, a clue to his statement.

As we did not speak, he replied, "Roche, you think that the fact he is found dead with the gun in his hand, proves that he committed suicide. But to me, that gun and the way it is held, proves murder. Not only murder, but that the gun was placed in his hand after death. Look at the way the hand grasps the revolver. It is not held so firmly but that with some effort it can be removed. The testimony of all medico-legalists is that in cases of suicide or of accidents, the attitudes and acts of the person whose life is suddenly ended are continued for some seconds after death."

Roche was listening attentively, but Bartley's last words were a little over his head. Perceiving that he did not understand, Bartley explained at greater length:

"What I mean by that is simply this: In cases of suicide or where a man shoots himself by accident and dies suddenly, the hand clutches the weapon so tightly that after death it is almost impossible to loosen the grip. There is a muscular spasm that follows death which causes the hand to grip the weapon even more tightly than in life. Most medico-legal books agree tha a weapon so held is the best evidence of suicide."

He glanced at the doctor, who nodded in response, yet glanced down in a puzzled way at the hand holding the gun.

"The strength of the grip is only a question of degree. Lacassagne, a French doctor, after hundreds of tests, proved that a man can be murdered and the weapon placed in his hand after death, but that the grasp will not be as firm as it would have been if he had shot himself. In Slyke's case, if he had fired the shot that killed him, the musucular reaction would be such that I ought to be able to move the gun only with a great effort. As it moves easily, I believe the revolver was placed in his hand after death and the fingers forced around it. As the death rigor increased, the grip became more secure. I say again, someone placed the revolver in his hand after he was killed, wishing us to believe it was suicide."

Roche was not willing to accept this statement. "That's a fine theory," he sneered. "Just the sort of a thing you city detectives dig up. You have got to have more than that to make me think he was murdered."

Bartley gave a little shrug of his shoulders, as if bored by the whole thing. "As you wish! I had an idea you might want more evidence than that." He paused, and we waited breathlessly for his next words.

"Look at his eyes. They are tightly closed. It is a recognized fact by all medical men that, when death comes by violence, the eyes of the victim are wide open and staring. On the other hand, in cases where death comes slowly, they may be half shut. In neither instance are they ever fully closed. When we find a case where the eyes are tightly closed, we know that someone has closed them, and that it was done after the man was dead."

I think that each of us noticed for the first time Slyke's eyes. He continued:

"Here we find the eyes closed. If he committed suicide, they would be open. If he had been murdered, they would be open also. Though the fact they are closed does not help us to decide between murder and suicide, it does point to the fact that someone has been in the room and closed them after he died. May we not suppose that the same person that placed the gun in his hand to make his death appear to be suicide, was also the one who closed his eyes, not knowing that they should have remained open, no matter how he died?"

Again he paused, as if waiting for someone to speak, then as no one did, he continued.

"But that is not all, Roche. You should use your common sense. Here is Slyke, dead, with both hands by his sides, and the bed clothes up around his neck and over his chin. You don't expect me to believe that he could have shot himself, pulled the clothes around his neck, and then placed his arms by his sides. He did not have time enough for that; he died instantly, without even a struggle. A second after the shot was fired, this world was over as far as he was concerned. It was someone else who arranged those things. Someone who wished his death to appear to be suicide, and in trying to do that rather overdid the whole thing. No, I do not think there is the slightest doubt in the world but that he was murdered."

Roche had long since lost his confident air; in fact, more than once his face had flushed at Bartley's tone. He said nothing, though, even when Bartley had finished. The doctor, too, had listened with interest, yet I was not altogether sure that he wholly agreed with Bartley's reasoning.

He now asked, "Could it not have been suicide after all; and the closing of the eyes and the arrangement of the bed clothes have been done by the person who discovered the body?"

Bartley admitted that there was a faint possibility that such a thing might have happened, but added that the chances were against it.

"But, if Slyke was murdered," the doctor asked, "why should all this trouble have been taken to make it look like suicide?"

Bartley, who was bending over the bed examining the body, did not answer until he straightened up again.

"King," he said in a grave voice, "I am sure this is murder, not suicide. The person who killed him wished us to believe he killed himself. I have an idea that he forgot how a body should look after death, and the very things he used to make us think Slyke killed himself, prove to me that he was murdered. Moreover, he was not killed in bed."

Both the doctor and Roche looked as if this last statement were too unbelievable; and even I, who had long ceased to be surprised at anything Bartley might say, wondered a little.

"When you look at the pillow," he explained, "on which his head lies, you will find only one or two spots of blood. The shirt, in fact, has none at all. The wound must have bled some—not much, it is true, but far more than it seems to have done from the appearance of the bed. He was killed elsewhere and placed in this bed afterwards. I doubt if he was even undressed at the time of his death."

This statement seemed incredible; and I could understand the little laugh that Roche gave as he responded, "Oh, come, Mr. Bartley, that's going too far. I am willing to admit that you may be right when you say that he was murdered. But to ask us to believe that by simply looking at the bed you can tell that he was placed on it after his death and that he was dressed at the moment when he was killed, is a little too much."

Before Bartley could answer, Miss Potter, who had remained silent although obviously very nervous, asked if she might go to her room and leave the doctor in charge. This delegating of her authority to the doctor did not appeal to Roche; and he told her that, if her brother-in-law had been murdered, it would be the police and not the doctor who would take charge of things. The ordeal through which she had passed must have been more than she could stand, for she made no comment on his challenge but started to leave the room.

"Miss Potter," Bartley asked, as she reached the door, "did you ever see this revolver in Mr. Slyke's hand?"

She hesitated a moment and then replied, "It's Mr. Slyke's; he was in the habit of keeping it in a drawer of his desk. The gun was bought soon after the burglary, but, so far as I know, he has never used it."

Although her statement that the revolver had belonged to the dead man made the suicide theory plausible, yet I could not quite see how the facts that Bartley had brought forward to disprove the suicide could be overthrown.

When she had left the room, Bartley turned to Roche with an amused smile upon his lips but with the little glint in his eyes that he always has when aroused.

Roche, I am perfectly willing to let you take charge of the case. It's your duty, not mine. But I, too, am working on a matter that concerons the dead man. It may even be mixed up in this. Why not work together, you along your line, I along mine? I won't take any of the credit away from you. I have had far more experience in cases of this kind than you have had, and I have an idea that both of us will need all the help we can get before we are through with it. So why not start on friendly terms and do what has to be done together?"

Roche brightened. I could see that all he wanted was that his official position as chief of the local police be recognized; for, like all small town police chiefs, he had a rather absurd idea of its importance. He was beginning to realize that he was confronted by no ordinary case and that, instead of being able to solve it alone, he would need all the expert assistance he could get. As this knowledge dawned on him, he became at once more agreeable.

"What makes you think, Mr. Bartley," he asked, "that Slyke was dressed at the time he was killed?"

Bartley answered, "If Slyke had been killed in bed there would have been more blood on the bed clothes than the few drops we see on the pillow. His nightshirt, too, if it had been worn at the time he was killed, would have had some traces of blood on it. There are no such stains. This, and the fact that death must have been instantaneous, makes me feel sure that he was undressed after he was killed and then placed on the bed in the position in which we have found him."

Bartley began a search of the room, using a small glass once or twice as if he were looking for finger-prints. Slyke's clothes were flung over a chair, and one of his stockings had fallen to the floor. The way the gray suit lay on the chair made me wonder if Bartley was right when he said the murderer had undressed him after the crime. It looked so much as if it had been carelessly flung there by a man preparing for bed.

After going through Slyke's pockets Bartley said slowly, "I have grave doubts if he was even killed in this room."

This statement startled us more than anything else he had yet said. I saw a look of doubt come into the doctor's face as he glanced at Roche, who seemed even more skeptical. I myself wondered why Bartley made the remark, although I knew he was not given to wild statements. He continued to examine the room, searching the floor, looking into the drawers of the desk, examining the walls even; then he came back to the clothing.

Picking up the blue silk shirt from the chair, he examined it a second time before he said, "I was right. He was not killed in this room. Here is the suit he wore. You will notice that all his clothing is placed on this chair in the manner that a man would naturally place it if he was undressing for bed. But there is no button in the front of his shirt to hold his collar, and one stocking is missing. Any man may lose a collar-button, but if he does that button will be dropped at the place where he undressed. No button is in this room. It was lost in the room in which he he was undressed. We find his shoes here but only one stocking, and we naturally ask where is the other stocking. Then, too, there are no blood stains anywhere in this room. Though his wound did not bleed much, it must have bled some. These are the reasons why I say he was not killed in this room, or even undressed here."

His explanation seemed reasonable enough, yet somewhat mystifying. Why had the murderer taken all this trouble to undress Slyke, and why had he done it in some other room? The next question was just as puzzling. If Slyke had not been killed in this room, where had the crime taken place? As if he had read my thoughts, Roche suggested that as there was another room in the tower, we might see what could be found there.

The butler, who entered at this moment, did his best not to glance at the bed. He was holding with great difficulty a half-grown Airedale that growled fiercely when he saw us. The butler motioned to the doctor to come to him. As he reached his side, Doctor King placed his hand upon the dog's head and it ceased to show its teeth and licked his fingers. For several moments he and the butler held a low conversation, then King turned to us to say that he had just been called to the hospital for an operation and would have to leave at once.

Bartley scribbled something on a piece of paper, and handing it to the doctor, said, "I think there ought to be a picture taken of the body so it can be used at the inquest."

The doctor agreed and went out, accompanied by the butler. As the door closed behind them Bartley went to lock it but the key was missing. After a moment's hesitation he decided it would do no harm to leave it unlocked while we were gone, and we all started for the floor above.

The room we entered was of the same size as the one in which we had found Slyke. Here, too, there was little furniture — three chairs grouped around a little table in the center of the room, a lounge in one corner, a small desk in another. It was the table that attracted Bartley's attention. On it stood a half emptied bottle of Scotch whisky, and beside the bottle three glasses, one of them holding about a spoonful of liquor. Near one of the glasses was a half-smoked cigaret and a magazine, and on the opposite side of the table the stub of a cigar. Bartley looked at both of them with keen interest and finally placed them in an envelope. The cigaret must have been a very high-priced one, for the end was of the finest straw. The appearance of the table suggested that three men had been present and that two of them had been smoking. A conference, perhaps, at which a bottle of whisky had assisted. Aside from the table, there seemed to be nothing of interest in the room.

While Bartley was still glancing at the table, I walked over to the large window and drew aside the heavy curtain that reached to the floor. At my feet was a playing card that had been concealed by its folds. Glancing around to see if there were any others and finding none, I brought the card to Bartley.

As I stepped to his side, I saw that he was examining the magazine. Since it was a current number, I had not paid any attention to it, but he was studying its back cover with great care. Like many magazines, the back carried a gaudy advertisement that covered the entire page. This one was for a brand of cheap cigarets and had an unusual amount of unused white space. Bartley pointed silently to where someone had idly amused himself by drawing on it with a pencil, a habit many people have. The design was simple, only a mass of scrolls, with a little figure here and there, and lines runing through them.

Whatever it meant to Bartley, the mass of zeros held no significance to me. He did not enlighten me, but placed the magazine in his pocket. Then I showed him the playing card and told him where I found it. He asked, "Are there no more?" I was answering, "No," when Roche interrupted, "Yes, there is one."

He pointed to the stairway that led to the top of the tower. There, lying under the bottom step, was a second playing card with the same design on the back as the one I had found. What were they doing in that room? Bartley smiled to himself as he examined the second card.

Roche asked, "What do you mean?"

With a gesture that might have meant anything, it was so expressive, Bartley replied, "They had a card party downstairs last night."

Roche was excited in a moment. "I'll tell you what it means. Someone at that party killed Slyke, followed him up here and killed him."

It was not a half-bad theory, and even Bartley did not protest as much as I had thought he would. Instead he said, "There is something in what you say, Roche. We must look first for the person who had the chance to kill him. You assume that after the party the person who dropped these cards did what any absent-minded person might do. That is, he placed the cards of his last hand in his pocket. He may have followed Slyke up here, hidden behind the curtain, and as he killed him dropped some of his cards on the floor."

To Be Continued

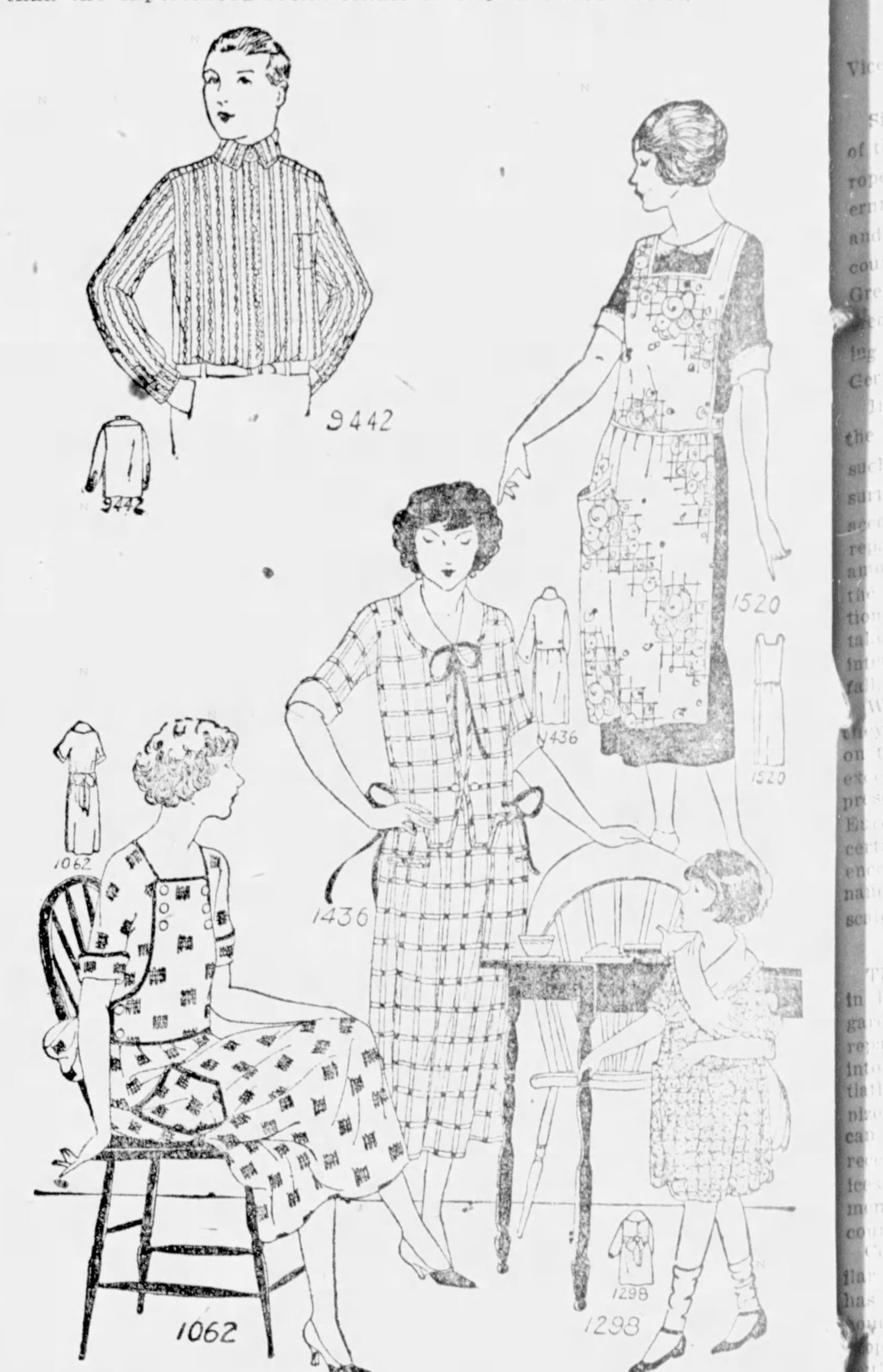
FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

WHAT 9442 is doing at this tea party is more than we know. Perhaps he comes in handy when the sugar runs out, at least Miss 1520 seems to enjoy ordering him around. We can forgive her most anything when she wears that apron. Isn't she a dream?

Miss 1436 looks like a leading lady posing for a long speech while the bobbed haired ingenue and tiny Florette seem to be playing minor parts in costumes quite as alluring as though they had been chosen professionally.

Even on the stage, aprons and house dresses can be as romantic as the gown of sequins. The setting of a simple breakfast set in a painted kitchen brings a thrill as well as an elaborate ball room.

In life, the housewife in her simple morning dress is often sweeter than the experienced social leader in her lace and sables.



No. 9442—Boys' Blouse—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 32-inch material.

No. 1062—An excellent style to choose for your new house or morning frock. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material with 4¾ yards binding.

No. 1436—An attractive style for your morning frock. If made of serge or crepe de chine it is also an appropriate model for your afternoon or street frock. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 36-inch contrasting.

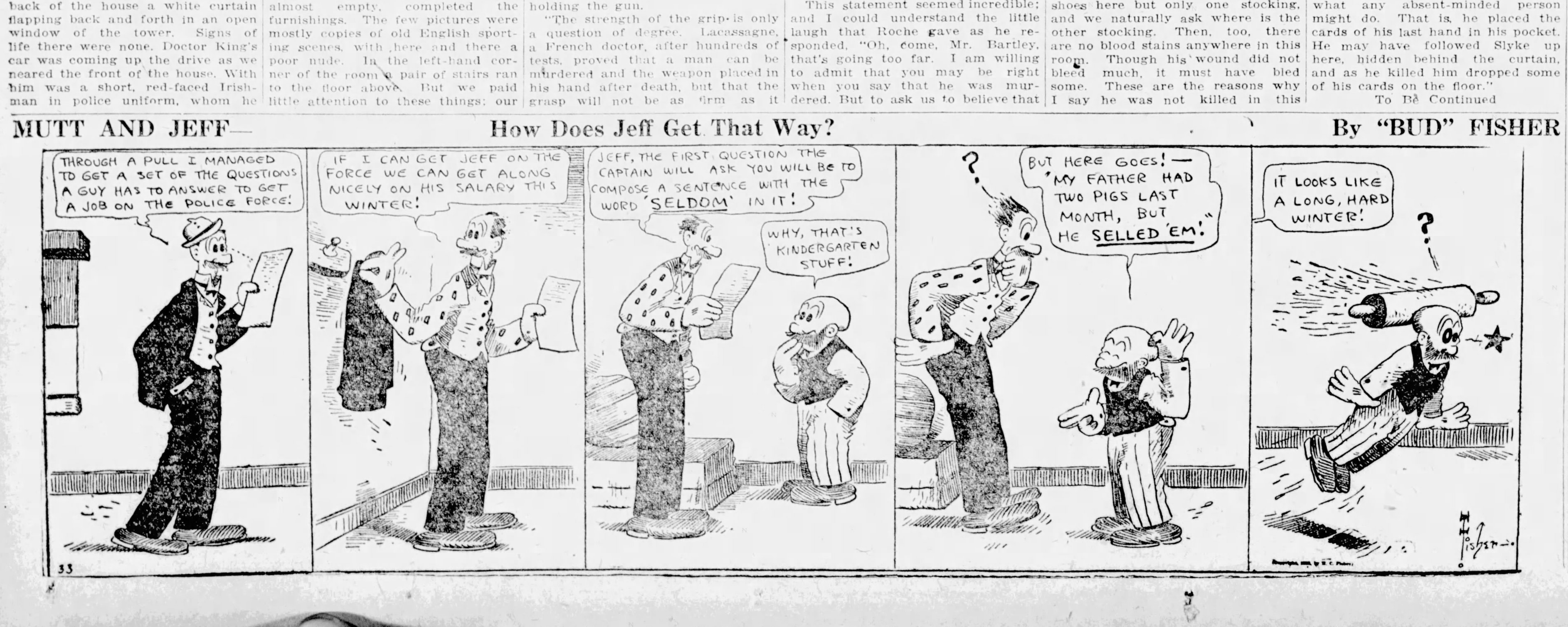
No. 1520—A pretty apron style is illustrated in this sketch that is quite attractive enough to wear over your best frock while you are getting supper ready. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 36-inch material with 5½ yards binding.

No. 1298—Surplice effects for wee folk are always becoming as the little frock in the illustration proves. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material with ⅞ yard 24-inch contrasting material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF— How Does Jeff Get That Way? By "BUD" FISHER


THROUGH A PULL I MANAGED TO GET A SET OF THE QUESTIONS A GUY HAS TO ANSWER TO GET A JOB ON THE POLICE FORCE!
IF I CAN GET JEFF ON THE FORCE WE CAN GET ALONG NICELY ON HIS SALARY THIS WINTER!
JEFF, THE FIRST QUESTION THE CAPTAIN WILL ASK YOU WILL BE TO COMPOSE A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD 'SELDOM' IN IT!
WHY, THAT'S KINDERGARTEN STUFF!
?
BUT HERE GOES! "MY FATHER HAD TWO PIGS LAST MONTH, BUT HE SELLED 'EM!"
IT LOOKS LIKE A LONG, HARD WINTER!
?
!
Fisher
33

Spectacles FREE

On ten days trial

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I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, Sight-Improving Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

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You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or to the Movies If You So Desire

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AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 16 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS WORRYING

Uncertainty Means Delay in Business Revival Throughout Europe.

By FRANCIS H. SISSON
[illegible] Guaranty Trust Co., New York

[illegible] Versailles one [illegible] of the Eu[illegible] inter-gov[illegible] United States [illegible] only important [illegible] creditors solely. [illegible] France are both [illegible]. The remain[illegible] Russia and [illegible] on some of [illegible] obligations [illegible] the sale of [illegible] France for the [illegible] part of the [illegible] enough the [illegible] enough to cover [illegible] of occupa[illegible] Britain has [illegible] part of the [illegible] due this [illegible] exist on paper, [illegible] burden [illegible] reparations debt [illegible] these obligations [illegible] burden to [illegible] until the in[illegible] there is small [illegible] for fi[illegible] far-reaching [illegible]

[illegible] at Funding.

[illegible] frequent efforts [illegible] agreements re[illegible] debts and the [illegible] been funded [illegible]. These nego[illegible] sufficiently recog[illegible] which debtors [illegible] are willing to [illegible] goods and serv[illegible] only way pay[illegible] transferred from one [illegible] enter into sim[illegible] with our debtors. [illegible] refunding [illegible] limited the [illegible] working terms of [illegible] problem has [illegible] same position. [illegible] the vast over[illegible] Series C [illegible] approximately [illegible] are held by [illegible] commission await[illegible] Germany can pay [illegible]. The burden of [illegible] bonds, totaling [illegible],000,000,000, al[illegible] to interest [illegible] charges, is within [illegible] of Germany's [illegible] through owing to [illegible] demoralization [illegible] moratorium on cash [illegible] found necessary.

[illegible] Currency, Deflation.

[illegible] burden of the [illegible] similar to that of [illegible] encouraged the [illegible] to let its cur[illegible] increased and its fi[illegible] almost to the [illegible] difficulty in obtain[illegible] reparations and [illegible] debts is [illegible] of funds [illegible] can be made [illegible] and services. So [illegible] the foreign trade of [illegible] European countries is [illegible] fraction of their pre[illegible] expect, then, that [illegible] will be made, ex[illegible] to meet pay[illegible] on debts owed [illegible]. On the other [illegible] to devise a funding [illegible] of the terms [illegible] progress will be of [illegible]. Establishing [illegible] as regards a fur[illegible] beginning [illegible] would only leave [illegible] it is, continuing [illegible] and its uncer-

DYE SKIRT, COAT
DRAPERIES WITH
"DIAMOND DYES"

[illegible] "Diamond Dyes" [illegible] simple that [illegible] or tint faded, [illegible] waists, coats, [illegible] hangings, drap[illegible] new. Buy [illegible] other kind — [illegible] dyeing is guaran[illegible] never dyed [illegible] druggist whether [illegible] wish to dye is wool [illegible] it is linen, cot[illegible] Diamond Dyes [illegible] fade or run.

For Relief from Piles

Send to Nearest Druggist for a Box of Pyramid Pile Suppositories— Their Soothing Influence is Remarkable.

In the [illegible] of your own home Pyramid [illegible] Suppositories give blessed relief from itching, bleeding

or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and such rectal troubles. And it is a comfort to know you can call or send to the nearest drug store and get a 60 cent box anywhere in the U. S. and Canada. Take no substitute. A single box is often sufficient. You can have a free trial package by sending name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 619 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Youngest Whistler and Mimic

—Copyright, World Wide Photos.

James Shea, grandson of John V. Shea of the treasury department, is claimed to be the champion whistler and mimic of his age, which is only 22 months.

BIG WIRELESS STATION READY

Can Be Heard in All Parts of World, Builders in Paris Say.

Another step in the plan to "moor the new world alongside the old" has been taken in Paris by the opening of the great French wireless station at Sainte-Assise. This is described as the biggest wireless station in the world and has a capacity, its builders say, of 1,000,000 words a day. Messages have been sent at the rate of 80 words a minute with perfect clearness and when the equipment is completed it will be possible to send five or six messages simultaneously, with a total output of 600 words a minute.

Sainte-Assise, which will carry the bulk of wireless communication between France and America, is worked from the center of Paris by means of a long-distance control system. The central office, near the Paris stock exchange, by means of six receiving centers in the suburbs picks up messages destined for transmission from Sainte-Assise and passes them on across the Atlantic.

This station is 35 times as powerful as the Eiffel tower station. In addition to messages to New York direct communication has been established with Argentina and China and when the post is completely equipped it will be heard clearly in the remotest recesses of Alaska and the southern extremities of South America. French constructors of the plant say the system used is several years in advance of that of the United States or Germany. The wires are supported on seven pylons, each 820 feet high.

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA — The "drug ring" has taken the place of the saloon in politics and the tenderloin vote is controlled by the "higher ups" in the illegal traffic in narcotic drugs, the supreme court was told by former Judge James Gay Gordon, during a hearing to determine if Judge John Monaghan exceeded his authority in holding prisoners charged with drug selling in bail of $25,000 and more.

HUNTINGTON — The defense of shell-shock to escape a first degree murder conviction was resorted to for what was said to be the first time in the legal history of the United States when the trial of Dr. Herbert Bryson, Washington physician, for the murder of Helen Irene Haines, opened here.

PITTSBURGH—Miss Ida Schobert, Saltsburg, Pa., was instantly killed when she was struck by a passenger train at Edgewood station. Eye witnesses said the woman leaped in front of the locomotive.

PHILADELPHIA — W. D. B. Alney, chairman of the Pennsylvania state fuel commission, in a statement said that the commission had assurances that many of the larger anthracite coal operators would fix prices on a basis comparable with those of March 31, 1922, and not in excess of previous prices, and that the cost of the strike definitely had been eliminated from the situation. The public will not be charged with this item of expense, he declared.

PITTSBURGH — Two coal mines in the Wilkinsburg district here were damaged by bomb explosions. The mouth and tunnels of the Swissvale mine of the Jacob Weinmann Bros. Co. were wrecked by the first explosion. A few minutes later a bomb was set off in the pit of the Dream City mine, owned by the same company. Both mines have operated as open shops for six months.

JOHNSTOWN — Mike Rancher was gloating over his pay. He works in a mine at Rockwood, near here, and drew $291.45 for two weeks' work. He worked only eight hours each day.

GREENSBURG—Seven years ago when Mrs. Lillian Frederick lay dying of tuberculosis she wrote a will bequeathing her four-year-old daughter, Anna, to her aunt. Judge Charles Whitten has just upheld the will by deciding against Anna's father, who had brought suit to recover the child.

ELLWOOD CITY — Recognizing his wonderful achievement of having attended Sunday school for 17 years without missing a single session of school, Lewis Teets, son of Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Teets, was given deserved honors at the close of the session of church school in the First Methodist church recently.

OHIO

COLUMBUS—By a vote of five to two the Ohio supreme court ordered Secretary of State Harvey Smith to place the beer and light wine constitutional amendment on the ballots at the November election.

TIFFIN—Tiffin electors at the November election will vote on an additional three-mill tax levy for three years. City officials estimate that this will increase the city's income by $51,000 a year. The proposal lost at the November, 1921, election.

COLUMBUS—The Republican organization in Ohio has never been more harmonious than it is today, Republican State Chairman William H. Miller declared, following a conference with all of the candidates on the state ticket, except Judge Benson W. Hough, Delaware, and Simeon D. Fess, senatorial nominee.

MANSFIELD — Warning against unbalanced religious emotionalists, made frenzied by the present distress in the civilized world, or against equally unbalanced radicals who seek only the betterment of social conditions and are unconcerned with the spiritual life, was sounded here by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh, in an address before the Northeast Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference.

MARION—Increases of 10 per cent in wages of all departments are announced by officials of the Susquenah Silk Mills here. About 300 employes will be affected.

TIFFIN — The state highway commission commenced making borings on the Tiffin-Republic brick road to investigate the thickness of the concrete base. More than $40,000 due the contractor on his work is being withheld by an injunction that charges that the base is less than specifications require.

KENTON—Three men and a boy were seriously injured in McGuffey when a brick silo they were filling collapsed, throwing them 60 feet to the ground and burying them in the debris.

FOSTORIA—The efforts of Fostoria city officials to have the injunction dissolved, obtained by the T. F. & F. Traction Co., restraining city from interfering with operation of the company's cars, was defeated when Common Pleas Judge Platt refused to grant the order of dissolution.

CLEVELAND—Following on the heels of the removal of Postmaster William J. Murphy, Walter E. Schutt, for 12 years assistant postmaster at Cleveland, was demoted to the position of special clerk, on orders from Postmaster General Hubert Work.

COLUMBUS—Every effort will be made by the Anti-Saloon league to have Ohio's beer case appealed to the United States supreme court, says Superintendent James A. White of the Ohio league.

COLUMBUS—Plans to start a fight for the repeal of the Pence headlight law and to draft an amendment calculated to further strengthen the Atwood anti-theft law were considered at a meeting of the legislative committees of the Ohio State Automobile association and the National Motorists association in Cleveland.

MICHIGAN

MANISTEE — The first duck hunting tragedy in this section occurred when Ellis Jensen, 21, popular Manistee youth, was instantly killed by a shotgun in the hands of his companion, Alvin Anderson.

DETROIT—Edwin Denby, secretary of the navy, laid the cornerstone of the world's largest Masonic temple here.

ALBION—Bishop T. S. Henderson announced the appointments for the Michigan conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for the coming year at close of conference here.

DETROIT—Reminiscences of the World war were sounded in circuit court when a $20,000 slander suit brought by Daniel J. Liethauser of Detroit, against Dr. P. K. Fowler, formerly of New York city, was begun in circuit court. Dr. Liethauser alleges Dr. Fowler called him names, among which was "pro-German." This happened after the United States had entered the war.

SAGINAW—Charles R. Johnson, 23 years old, single, of Ovid, Mich., was instantly killed when his machine smashed through the fence of the first turn at the fair grounds during the races put on by the Saginaw county fair.

DETROIT—Interurban cars of the Detroit United railway would be ordered off the streets of Detroit under a recommendation made to city council by the street railway commission. Overcrowding of the surface line tracks prompted the commission's action. The interurban would be forced to build new terminals at the city limits. Council is said to favor the move.

DETROIT — The United States Army Air service has entered 16 airplanes in the Pulitzer trophy race, annual speed classic of America, to be staged here Oct. 14, it is announced by officials. Seventeen additional machines have been entered in the various events preceding the Pulitzer race.

DETROIT—"Better times ahead," were predicted by Edwin Denby, secretary of the navy, in a speech before the board of commerce here in which he said that the United States was headed "straight toward another wave of prosperity."

LANSING—The midway at the state fair held at Detroit was made the target of a bitter attack by Ezra Levin, director of the bureau of agri[illegible] submitted by him to John A. Doelle, commissioner of the state department of agriculture. Levin's report particularly raps "gambling and lewd sideshows" operated by concessionists on the midway. He believes that "these nasty things are distasteful to 95 per cent of the rural men and women of the state" who attend the fair; that 75 per cent of the people who now visit the fair would be happy if they were eliminated, and that "a great many people who do not now visit the fair would come if they (the concessions) were prohibited."

INDIANA

TERRE HAUTE—The fourth annual convention of the Indiana department of the American Legion was held here Sept. 25, 26 and 27. The event was a feature one in the history of the Indiana department.

VINCENNES—More than 7,500 residents of Knox county attended the second annual picnic and outing of the Knox County Farmers' association at Harmony park here. Every township in the county was represented in a parade through the principal streets of the city, which preceded the picnic.

INDIANAPOLIS—A proposal that the public service commission permit the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. temporarily to increase Indiana long distance rates was contained in a petition Frank C. Dailey and R. F. Davidson, company attorneys, filed with the commission.

GREENSBURG—Satisfaction was expressed by the 400 clergymen of the Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church over the pastoral and district superintendency appointments for the coming year, announced at the closing meeting of the 91st annual session.

RICHMOND—James M. Cox, former governor of Ohio and the Democratic candidate for president in 1920, will make an address in Richmond the evening of Oct. 6, at a political meeting to be held under the auspices of the Democratic organization of the Sixth congressional district.

LAFAYETTE—With the signing of a formal peace pact the strike of Monon railroad shopmen came to an end and the old employes affected by the agreement resumed work at the railroad shops in this city. The settlement involves not only 1,200 men employed at the Lafayette shops and yards, but the strikers at Hammond, Bloomington, Bedford, Wallace Junction, Indianapolis and other points on the Monon system as well.

CRAWFORDSVILLE — The 400 mark was reached last week in Wabash college registration. Of this number about 175 are freshmen, while the remainder are returned students.

SHELBYVILLE — Shelbyville annual Fall festival in the charge of the members of the Shelbyville better business bureau, will be held Oct. 10, 11 and 12. Money is being raised among the merchants to make the event one of the largest ever held here.

ELWOOD—Fifty automobile loads of farmers left here recently for a tour of the farms of William Ray, Johnson brothers, Edward Fisher, Willis Essig, Frank Mays and Michael Myers, in eastern Tipton and northern Madison counties, inspecting fine hogs, cattle, poultry and horses. C. A. Norman and Miss Lelia Gaddis of Purdue, lectured on farm buildings and home economics.

HARTFORD CITY—At the annual convention of the Blackford County Woman's Christian Temperance union, held at Montpelier officers were elected as follows: Mrs. O. P. Sample, Hartford City, president; Mrs. Mary Petree, Montpelier, vice president; Mrs. Clyde Neff, Montpelier, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ralph Stallsmith, Hartford City, recording secretary, and Mrs. Josephine Young, Montpelier, treasurer.

SEYMOUR — Only two members responded to roll call at the annual reunion of the 82nd regiment of Indiana volunteers during the Civil war, which was held in this city. They were H. H. Kirk of Indianapolis, president of the Regimental association, and Lowry Foster, liv[illegible]

The Latest Markets

Six days of incessant war news of varying tone was the adverse factor through which security values made their way during last week. Foreign news, so long relegated to the background, came forward with a vengeance, as is usually the case after it has been too much neglected.

With the Turkish situation a matter of guesswork a feeling of uncertainty and nervousness pervaded the entire financial zone and professionals were able to stage several bear demonstrations. Recoveries from these declines, the first of which occurred Monday, were not as virile as they were in weeks past. Some of the week's selling was purely of a profit-taking character, while others unquestionably saw in the tighter money situation and the Turkish war menace an opportunity to stage the reaction which they believe is considerably overdue.

More stringent money conditions, which culminated in an advance of call rates to 8 per cent Thursday, the highest point since February, also mitigated against the long side of the market. There were many reasons for tighter money. Heavy government withdrawals, the drain of income tax payments, increased movement of fuel, resulting in expansion of industrial enterprises, and heavy demand for money to take imported goods from bond before the new tariff went into effect were the principal causes, none of which should have a permanent effect on the situation.

Transportations problems bulk large in the domestic field. Embargoes by railroads are becoming more common and traffic experts intimate present and prospective offerings of freight cannot be handled without further recourse to the unpopular expedient.

Steel mills are getting the benefit of increased fuel receipts and coal seems to be coming from the mines as fast as could be expected. Nevertheless the big steel producers are handicapped by the traffic situation and find it difficult to keep abreast of the demand.

Exchange rates were little affected by the political situation. It is apparent now that sterling is bearing the brunt of the adverse factors, as remittances in other currency has practically stopped because of lessened values. Germany is still printing paper marks at a prodigious rate, but a good decrease in franc circulation, when predictions of money inflation in France were causing trepidation, was a welcome development.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.13; Sept., $1.12; Dec., $1.16½. Corn, cash, 71c. Oats, cash, old, 43c; new, 42c. Barley, cash, 68c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 77c. Clover seed, cash, $11.30; Oct., $11.30; Dec., $11.40; March, $11.60. Alsike, cash, $10.10; Oct., $10.10; Dec., $10.20. Timothy, cash, $2.95; new, $3.20; old, $3.02½; Dec., $3.02½.

Chicago—Wheat, Sept., $1.06¾; Dec., $1.06; May, $1.10⅛. Corn, Sept., 62⅞c; Dec., 58⅞c; May, 61⅜c. Oats, Sept., 39⅝c; Dec. 36⅞c; May, 39¾c. Barley, Dec., 58c. Rye, Sept., 70¾c; Dec., 72½c; May, 76c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 45c; solid pack, 44c; nut margarine, 23@23½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 26@27c; Michigan, 26c; brick, 24½@25c; longhorn, 27c.

Eggs—Candled, 38c; selects, 44c.

Bacon—Fat, 23½c; lean, 33½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 29c; 8 to 10 lbs., 28c; 11 to 12 lbs., 25c; 12 to 15 lbs., 23c. Lard — 13½c. Hams — 23c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 21c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@22c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 23@25c; Leghorn broilers, 18@20c; broilers, 22@25c; old roosters and stags, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 15½c; kip, 13c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland — Butter — Extra in tubs, 46½@47c; one-pound prints, 47½@48c; extra firsts, 45½@46c; firsts, 44½@45c; seconds, 38@38½c; packing stock, 24@26c. Eggs —Fresh gathered northern extras, 37½c; extra firsts, 35½c; Ohio firsts, 34c; Western firsts, new cases, 31c. Oleomargarine — Nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal oil, 23@23½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 24@25c; brick, 23@25c; fancy Swiss, 30@45c.; limburger, 26@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 25@26c; thin, 18@20c; roosters, 14@15c; Springers, fat, 25c; Leghorns, 20@21c; Spring ducks, 19@22c. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $2.50 a barrel; Jersey, $1.00@1.40 a hamper. Potatoes—East Shore Virginia Cobblers, new stock, $2.40 a barrel; Jersey, $2.35 a 150-pound sack; Giants, $1.75@1.90 a sack of 2 bushels.

Chicago—Butter, higher; creamery extras, 31c; firsts, 33½@35c; extra firsts, 37@40c; seconds, 31@32c; standards, 37½c. Eggs, unchanged; receipts, 5,071 cases; firsts, 28@33c; ordinary firsts, 25@26c; miscellaneous 27@28c; refrigerator firsts, 25@25½c. Potatoes weaker on white stock, fairly steady on Early Ohios; receipts, 182 cars; total U. S. shipments, 1,402; northern sacked and bulk whites, $1.00@1.15 cwt.: Minnesota sacked sand land, Early Ohios, $1.00@1.15 cwt.; Minnesota sacked Red River Ohios, $1.05@1.20 cwt.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 11,444; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 35½@42c. Eggs firm; receipts, 12,911. Cheese, firm; receipts, 2,770; state whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 23½c. Live and dressed poultry quiet; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs — Receipts, 7,500; heavies, $10.00; Yorkers, $10.90; pigs, $10.25. Cattle, $9.25. Calves, 13.00@14.50. Lambs, $14.00@14.50.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700; lower; steers, $9.25@9.50; heifers, $7.00@7.75; cows, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; higher; heavies, $10.75@10.90; heavy Yorkers, $11.50@11.75; light do., $11.25@11.50; pigs, $10.75@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,500; steady; top sheep, $7.50; top lambs, $14.75. Calves — Receipts, 800; steady; top, $14.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 3,150; top active, strong to 25c higher; common slow, 25c lower; shipping steers, $9.00@10.00; butchers, $7.50@9.25; yearlings, $9.50@11.75; heifers, $6.00@8.25; cows, $2.25@6.60; bulls, $3.25@5.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@6.50; fresh cows and Springers, $40.00@115.00. Calves — Receipts, 1,200; steady; $5.00@15.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,600; 25c higher; heavy, $10.50@11.00; pigs, $11.25; roughs, $8.25@8.50; stags, $4.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,000; lambs 15c higher; others 50c higher; lambs, $6.00@15.50; yearlings, $6.00@11.50; wethers, $6.00@8.50; ewes, $2.00@7.50; mixed sheep, $7.50@8.00.

East St. Louis, Ill. — (U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Cattle —Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago: Beef steers, 25@35c higher; best light yearlings and heifers, strong; common grades weak; good cows, best stockers and feeder steers and light calves steady; common cows, common stockers and bulls, 25c lower; canners, 10@15c higher top for week; yearling, $11.30; matured steers, $11.25; bulks for week, best steers, $8.50@10.00; Western grassers, $5.00@6.85; light yearlings, $7.50@9.50; cows, $4.25@5.75; canners, $2.75@2.85; bologna bulls, $3.75@4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; active, particularly on lights; most 10@15c higher; top, $10.65; bulk, 150 to 200-pound hogs, $10.50@10.60; no heavies on sale; pigs, steady; bulk 110 to 130-pound averages, $10.25@10.40; underweights, $9.75@10.25; packer sows, $7.75@8.50, according to weight. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market for week, 50c@$1.00 higher on lambs; fat sheep and other aged grades steady; top lambs for week, $14.25; bulk of sales, $13.25@14.00; culls, $7.50@8.50; light fat ewes, $6.00; heavies, $3.00@4.00; culls, 50c@$2.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Agriculture)—Cattle — Receipts, 1,500; compared with week ago strictly choice and prime native beef steers largely 15@25c higher; lower grades mostly 25c lower; spots off considerably more; extreme top beef steers, $11.95; best yearlings, $11.75; Western grassers, 10@15c higher; stockers and feeders mostly strong to 25c higher; other grades beef cows and heifers, canners and cutters steady to weak; in-between grades butcher she-stock unevenly 25@50c off; bulls, 40@60c lower; veal calves unevenly 25@75c lower; week's bulk prices native beef steers, $9.15@11.00; Westerns, $6.80@8.25; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.25; bulk beef cows and heifers, $4.50@7.75; bulk desirable veal calves, $12.75@13.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; lighter weight fairly active, 10@15c higher; bulk 180 to 210-pound averages, $10.40@10.50; top, $10.55; weightier kinds slow, around steady; choice pigs up to $9.75; holdover moderate heavy, $9.00@10.25; medium, $9.75@10.55; light, $10.10@10.55; light light, $9.75@10.25; packing sows, smooth, $8.00@8.75; packing cows, rough, $7.25@8.10; killing pigs, $8.75@9.75. Sheep — Receipts, 1,500; market weak; compared week ago: Fat and feeding lambs mostly 75c higher; yearlings, 50c higher; sheep steady to 25c higher; closing top natives, $14.00@14.50; lambs, $14.75; bulk natives, $14.00@14.50; culls mostly $9.50; fat heavy ewes, $4.00@5.00; choice handy weight upward to $7.10; feeding lambs mostly $13.75@14.25.

WEEK IN SPORT

With only a week's play in the big leagues remaining the Yanks were three and a half games in the lead in the American, and the Giants five and a half in the National. By only a miracle could the St. Louis Browns or Pittsburgh beat out either of the New York aggregations.

St. Paul, American association pennant winner, passed the hundred mark in victories last week. Columbus and Toledo were fighting for cellar position, with Columbus holding it by a close margin.

Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cards smashed out two home runs in Sunday's battle with the Giants, making 42 which he has garnered this season.

Georges Carpentier, boxing idol France, went down to defeat when Battling Siki, Senegalese fighter, knocked him out in the sixth round of a scheduled 20-round bout in Paris. Carpentier never had a chance after the third round. The defeat of Carpentier was unexpected.

Yale's football season opened last Saturday when the eleven played to a crowd of 15,000 on an unusually warm day and defeated Bates college, 48 to 0.

George Sisler, brilliant first baseman of the St. Louis Americans, has been awarded the American league trophy offer by the club owners as a reward to player who proved of greatest service to his team during the 1922 season. Sisler's name will be the first inscribed on the $100,000 baseball monument to be erected by the league in Washington and presented to the government as a memorial to the national pastime.

More than 1,600 athletes and 46 rifle teams have entered the American Legion national athletic championship meet to be held during the national convention of the legion in New Orleans, Oct. 16-20.

Garland (Jake) Stahl president of the Washington Park National bank of Chicago and former University of Illinois athlete and major league baseball player and manager, died of heart disease recently in Los Angeles.

Cuticura Stops Itching And Saves The Hair

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap, preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment, do much to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, arrest falling hair and promote a hair-growing condition.

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Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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FRUIT TREES GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. Direct to Planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries, ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64-page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

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Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

MEDICAL.

"The Causes, Effects and Cure of Constipation," a plain, simple home treatment that thoroughly cures; no drugs; send 50 cents for booklet. Dr. D. Burton, Box 313, Champaign, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

Pleasant Farm Home Near City Furniture, Horse, Hogs

Potatoes, beans, oats, hay, vegetables, [illegible] tools, etc., included to settle now; 19 acres on good road; wood lot, orchard; warm house, barn, poultry house. To settle affairs only $650, part cash. Details Page 79 New Illus. Catalog, 1,200 Bargains FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

Despairing Mothers in Stricken Smyrna Throw Babes Into Sea

Fire has accomplished for the Turks what the sword failed to do. Asia Minor, the cradle of Christianity, soon will be depopulated of Christians. Many of those in Smyrna, who were not snatched from death by American and other rescuers, are disappearing into the hills, some voluntarily, many by force. Others are dying of exhaustion, fright or exposure on the shattered stone water front of the benighted city.

The only cry American correspondents hear is "Won't America come and save us?"

Mustapha Kemal's order permitting American and allied ships to enter the harbor to evacuate the victims has relieved the anguish of both refugees and relief workers, but every day's delay in the arrival of the vessels means the death of many.

50,000 Left on Shores.

Less than 50,000 Christians remain huddled on the quay or in concentration camps out of the original 250,000 and the worst fears are entertained for those who were taken forcibly into the interior. The Turkish edict has gone forth: "Christianity must be stamped out in Asia."

The lack of food and clothing and the unspeakable sanitary conditions are adding to the horrors and the people are obliged to eat the flesh of animals killed in the fire days ago. The American blue jackets have ransacked the ships in the harbor for condensed milk for the famished babies and have given up their overcoats to women.

The nights are bitterly cold and the shivering fugitives take refuge in the cellars of smouldering ruins; others have burrowed into the earth like animals of the wild. Mothers, in bitter anguish and despair are thrusting their babes into the sea.

Women Are Victims.

The combination of war, massacre, fire, drowning and famine diseases has brought scourge and havoc upon innocent and defenseless Christian women and children. One must go back to Pagan times to find a counterpart to the reign of fury, fire and famine which laid this great shrine of Christianity in ashes.

Smyrna resembles a vast Turkish cemetery, the broken and blackened columns of 10,000 homes combining to form a forest resembling the familiar ragged headstones of the Moslems.

Major Claffin Davis, a Boston lawyer, is the silent hero of the day. When he is not feeding or comforting survivors he is struggling to get the Turks, French and Italians to remove bodies from the vast funeral pyre in order to prevent pestilence. One of the few buildings remaining intact is a four-story store structure at the end of the quay which is now being used as the American consulate. Throughout the day and night the consulate is besieged by Greeks, Armenians and Jews who have relatives in the United States.

Victims Being Robbed.

The fire having destroyed most of the loot, Turkish irregulars now are robbing helpless refugees of their life earnings, put aside for just such a day of evil. Mustapha Kemal Pasha has ordered that all such thefts be punished by death.

The world probably never will know even approximately the loss of life caused by the invasion of the Turks, the fire and the massacre. Estimates range all the way from 1,000 to 50,000. American naval officers, who were present throughout the fire favor the smaller figure, but American relief workers and the British insist that it is much higher.

AUTO ACCIDENTS GAIN IN 1922

Strict Traffic Rules in Big Cities Fail to Cut Fatalities.

Despite the passage of numerous ordinances and the adoption of traffic regulations in the larger cities of the country in an effort to curb accidents from motor cars, reports from more than a dozen of the metropolitan cities of the middle-west show an increase in the number of accidents for the first six months of 1922, compared with the same period of 1921.

In Chicago in 1921, deaths attributed to motor accidents totaled 575 as compared with 475 in 1920. Non-fatal accidents totaled 8,657 in 1921 and 7,085 in 1920. During the first four months of 1922, non-fatal accidents totaled 2,533.

Forty-three persons were killed and 1,055 injured in automobile accidents in Cleveland from Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, 1922.

In St. Louis, 62 were killed during the first six months of this year and 1,327 were injured.

Seventy persons were killed in Detroit during the first six months of 1922 and 1,921 were injured.

Child-birth

Valuable Illustrated Book Sent Free.

How thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book, "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and child-birth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-35, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

Smith's Magic Pile Remedy

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A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism; I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them 70 to 80 years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling of the joints) rheumatism to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 121J Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

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214 INDICTED IN JURY PROBE OF HERRIN KILLING

Authorities Scored by Grand Jurors for Failure to Protect Life During Mine Massacre.

The special grand jury investigating the Herrin mine killing made a final report Saturday with additional indictments bringing the total to 214.

The last day's return included six murder indictments and an arraignment of certain authorities, charging them with "failure to protect life and property" in not sending for troops when the mine trouble seemed imminent.

The report discussed the action of the Southern Illinois Coal Co. in opening its mine during the strike, and says that the principal owner, W. J. Lester, "either was woefully ignorant of the danger or blindly determined to risk strife and conflict if profit could be made."

The report denies the statement of Adjutant General Charles Black, made shortly after the mine killing, that he had no authority to call out troops unless asked to by the sheriff, and said that there was no law which forbade the adjutant general to call troops.

Puts Blame on Thaxton.

Sheriff Melvin Thaxton is accused of failing in his duty. On this point the jury says:

"Sheriff Melvin Thaxton is a member of the miners' union and also a candidate for county treasurer and he failed to take adequate measures to preserve the peace either because of his sympathy for the union or through fear that it would hurt his candidacy.

"The attack on the strips mine had been planned several days, and Sheriff Thaxton had ample time to learn of the proposed movements of the non-union men."

Ransacking of hardware stores for arms and ammunition just before the attack, says the report, was the result of a telegram from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers to State Senator William S. Sneed, declaring the non-union men to be strikebreakers.

Senator Sneed is a sub-district president of the miners' union, and the report stated the telegram was posted at various places and that the miners rifled the stores with the assurance that the United Mine Workers would pay for the articles they took.

Guards an Aggravation.

The jury returned 68 more indictments for conspiracy to commit murder, 54 for assault to commit murder. The jury previously had returned 38 indictments and 58 for conspiracy and rioting.

The resentment of the striking miners against the company's action in mining coal, the jury says, was aggravated by the presence of armed guards who closed the highways and treated persons as trespassers when they passed over the roads they were accustomed to travel.

GREEK LAD OF EIGHT IS POET

Boy Already Has Compiled Hundred Poems Which Will Be Published.

Here is ancient Greece come to life again in the person of a small boy, just past his eighth birthday. His name is Constantinos Harpending Pavellas and he might have stepped from the pages of mythology, in his peach-colored cotton tunic and white sandals. Constantinos was born in Corinth, Greece, but he has lived in California since he was two years old.

Constantinos writes poetry, not of the "little birdie" school, but poems about the sun and the trees and Greece, always Greece. They bound out of him, and his mother catches the words as they fall, until by now he has created about a hundred, which will be gathered into a volume to be published soon.

Constantinos will go back to Greece some day, he thinks. Next to Greece he loves California, Mill Valley especially, where his home is. He calls New York ugly, though he loves its parks, Central, Bronx and Luna.

Fascinated by Coney.

Coney Island fascinates him and he may write a poem about it when he returns to his mother in California. He is with his aunt in Bay Ridge, N. Y., waiting for his sick grandfather to recover sufficiently to make the trip across the continent with him.

Constantinos never knows when he is going to write a poem. He may be sitting by a window and brooding all alone, when suddenly, as he explains it, he feels as if all nature were in him and he must speak. Out pour the phrases, rich in symbolism. But, although he never memorizes his poems, he can unfailingly detect a wrong word that his mother may have written while recording his utterances.

Would Be an Artist.

There is every reason in the world why Constantinos should write poetry. His mother has a trunkful of verses she has written. His father is the editor of a Greek-American newspaper, "Prometheus," printed in California. His grandfather wrote a book.

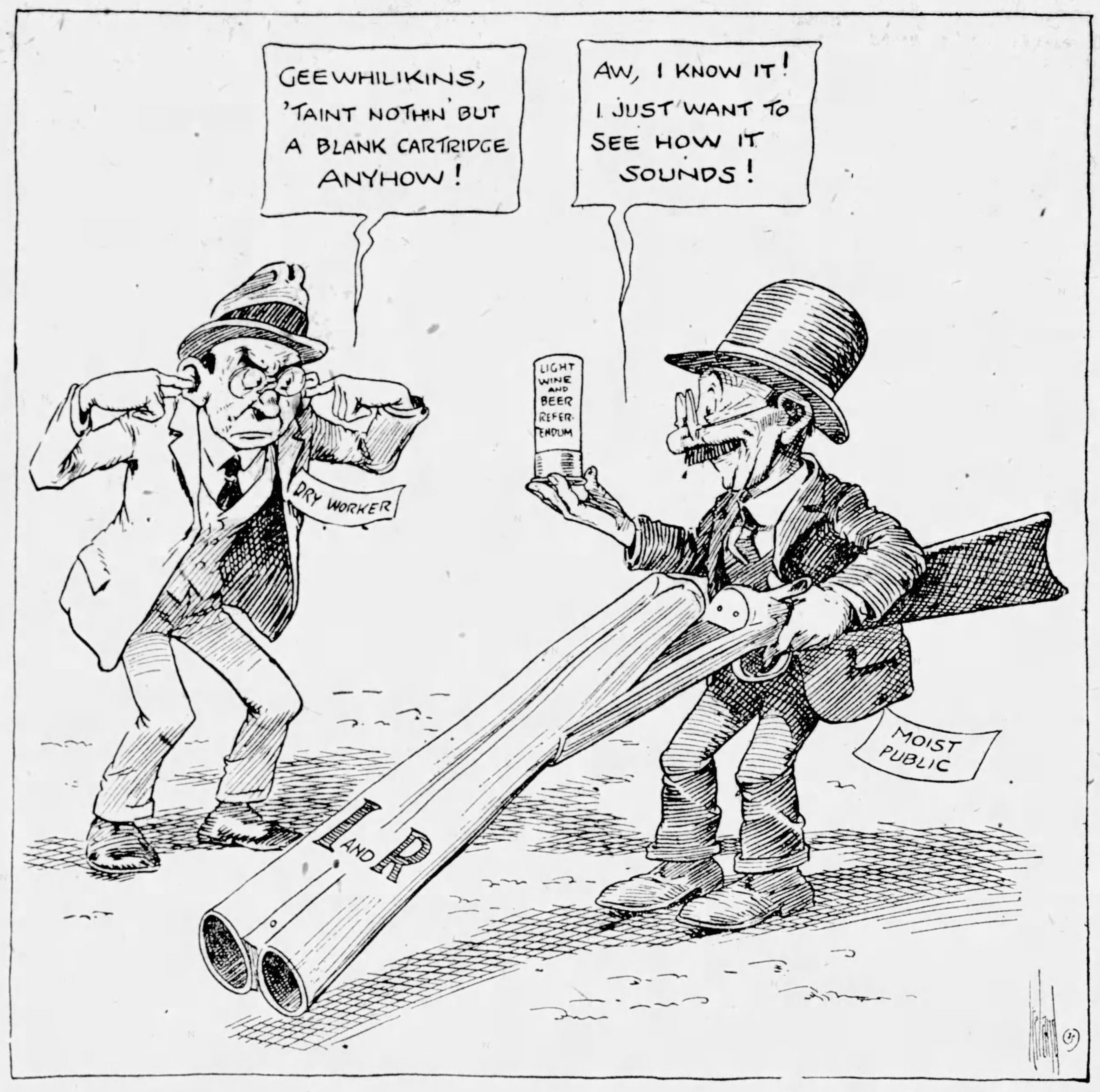
The boy poet has not decided upon his profession, but he is sure he will be an artist of some sort. He may write plays, for the few he has created so far have delighted him.

His parents do not, as so many other parents of prodigies have done, claim their son is a "real boy, with a fondness for baseball and athletics." They do say that he is sturdy with living out of doors, and he has frequently thrashed boys of his own size who call him sissy for the clothes he wears.

Won't Quit A. F. of L.

By a vote of almost two to one the railway postal clerks have voted to continue affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, it was announced by the Railway Mail association.

A Blank


GEEWHILIKINS, 'TAINT NOTHIN' BUT A BLANK CARTRIDGE ANYHOW!
AW, I KNOW IT! I JUST WANT TO SEE HOW IT SOUNDS!
DRY WORKER
LIGHT WINE AND BEER REFERENDUM
MOIST PUBLIC
L AND R

—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

HARDING VETOES BONUS BILL

Continued From Page One

will cease to be grateful, it cannot and never will cease giving expression to that gratitude.

"In legislating for what is called adjusted compensation congress failed, first of all, to provide revenue from which the bestowal is to be paid. Moreover, it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a treasury covenant to pay which puts a burden, variously estimated between four and five billions, upon the American people, not to discharge an obligation, which the government always must pay, but to bestow a bonus which the soldiers themselves, while serving in the World war, did not expect.

"It is not to be denied that the nation has certain very binding obligations to those of its defenders who made real sacrifices in the World war and who left the armies injured, disabled, or diseased, so that they could not resume their places in the normal activities of life. These obligations are being gladly and generously met. Perhaps there are here and there inefficiencies and injustices and some distressing instances of neglect, but they are all unintentional and every energy is being directed to their earliest possible correction.

People Not Complaining.

"In meeting this obligation there is no complaint about the heavy cost. In the current fiscal year we are expending $510,000,000 on hospitalization and care of sick and wounded, on compensation and vocational training for the disabled and for insurance. The figures do not include the more than $35,000,000 in process of expenditure on hospital construction.

"The estimates for the year to follow are approximately $470,000,000, and the figures may need to be made larger. Though the peak in hospitalization may have passed there is a growth in domicilization and the discharge in full of our obligations to the diseased, disabled or dependent who have a right to the government's care, with insurance-liability added, will probably reach a total sum in excess of $25,000,000,000.

"More than 99,000 veterans are now enrolled in some of the 445 different courses in vocational training. Fifty-four thousand of them are in schools or colleges, more than 38,000 are in industrial establishments and a few more than 6,000 are being trained in schools operated by the veterans' bureau.

19,000 Complete Work.

"Approximately 19,000 have completed their courses and have employment in all cases where they desire it and 53,000 have deferred for the present their acceptance of training. The number eligible under the law may reach close to 400,000 and facilities will continue to be afforded, unmindful of the necessary cost, until every obligation is fulfilled.

"Two hundred and seventy-six thousand patients have been hospitalized, more than a quarter of a million discharged and 25,678 patients are in our hospitals today.

"Four hundred and sixteen thousand awards of compensation have been made on account of death or disability and $480,000,000 has been paid to disabled men or their dependent relatives. One hundred and seventy-five thousand disabled ex-service men are now receiving compensation along with medical or hospital care where needed, and a quarter of a million checks go out monthly in distributing the eight million dollar payment on indisputable obligations.

Amount Not Sufficient

"I recite the figures to remind the congress how generously and how properly it has opened the treasury doors to discharge the obligations of the nation to those to whom it indisputably owes compensation and care. Though undying gratitude is the meed of every one who served it is not to be said that a material bestowal is an obligation to those who emerged from the great conflict not only unharmed but physically, mentally and spiritually richer for the great experience. If an obligation were to be admitted it would be to charge the adjusted compensation bill with inadequacy and stinginess wholly unbecoming our republic. Such a bestowal, to be worth while, must be generous and without apology.

"Clearly the bill returned herewith takes cognizance of the inability of the government wisely to bestow, and says, in substance (we do not have the cash, we do not believe in a tax levy to meet the situation, but here is our note, you may have our credit for half its worth). This is not compensation, but rather a pledge by the congress, while the executive branch of the government is left to provide for payments falling due in ever increasing amounts.

"It is sometimes thoughtlessly urged that it is a simple thing for the rich republic to add four billions to its indebtedness. This impression comes from the readiness of the public response to the government's appeal for funds amid the stress of war. It is to be remembered that in the war everybody was ready to give his all. Let us not recall the comparatively few exceptions. Citizens of every degree of competence loaned and sacrificed, precisely in the same spirit that our armed forces went out for service. The war spirit impelled. To a war necessity there was but one answer, but a peace bestowal on ex-service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted patriotic service in the past and suggests that future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than a consciousness of duty to flag and country.

Curtailment Is Necessary.

"The pressing problem of the government is that of diminishing our burdens rather than adding thereto. It is the problem of the world. War inflations and war expenditures have unbalanced budgets and added to indebtedness until the whole world is staggering under the load. We have been driving in every direction to curtail our expenditures and establish economies without impairing the essentials of governmental activities. It has been a difficult and unpopular task. It is vastly more applauded to expand than to deny. After nearly a year and a quarter of insistence and persuasion, with a concerted drive to reduce government expenditure in every quarter possible, it would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to add now this proposed burden and it would rend the commitment of economy and saving so essential to our future welfare.

"The financial problems of the government are too little heeded until we are face to face with a great emergency. The diminishing income of the government, due to the receding tides of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momentarily but cannot be long ignored. The latest budget figures for the current year show an estimated deficit of more than $650,000,000 and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign indebtedness which the government is likely to receive. To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less than governmental folly. Inevitably it means increased taxation, which congress was unwilling to levy for the purpose of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy so essential to promote the activities which contribute to common welfare.

"It is as inevitable as that the years will pass that pension provision for World war veterans will be made, as it has been made for those who served in previous wars. It will cost more billions than I venture to suggest. There will be justification when the need is apparent and a rational financial policy today is necessary to make the nation ready for the expenditure which is certain to be required in the coming years. The contemplation of such a policy is in accord with the established practice of the nation, and puts the service men of the World war on the same plane as the millions of men who fought the previous battles of the republic.

"When the bill was under consideration in the house I expressed the conviction that any grant of bonus ought to provide the means of paying it and I was unable to suggest any plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a plan was unacceptable to the congress and the bill has been enacted without even a suggested means of meeting the cost.

Cost Not Definitely Known.

"Indeed, the cost is not definitely known, either for the immediate future or in the ultimate settlement. The treasury estimates, based on what seems the most likely exercise of the options, figures the direct cost at approximately $145,000,000 for 1923, $225,000,000, for 1924, $114,000,000 for 1925, $132,000,000 for 1926, making a total of $795,000,000 for the first four years of its operation, and a total cost in excess of $4,000,000,000. No estimate of the large indirect cost ever had been made.

"The certificate plan sets up no reserve against the ultimate liability. The plan avoids any considerable direct outlay by the government during the earlier years of the bill's proposed operations but loans on the certificates would be floated on the credit of the nation. This is borrowing on the nation's credit just as truly as though the loans were made by direct government borrowing and invokes a dangerous abuse of public credit. Moreover, the certificate plan of payment is little less than certified inability of the government to pay and invites a practice of sacrificial barter which I cannot sanction.

"It is worth remembering that the public credit is founded on the popular belief in the defensibility of public expenditure, as well as the government's ability to pay. Loans come from every walk in life, and our heavy tax burdens reach directly or indirectly every element in our citizenship.

Would Threaten Credit.

"To add one-sixth of the total sum of our public debt for distribution among less than five millions out of 110 millions, whether inspired by grateful sentiment or political expediency, would undermine the confidence on which our credit is builded and establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so.

"Congress clearly appraised the danger of borrowing directly to finance a bestowal which is without obligation and manifestly recognized the financial problems with which the nation is confronted. Our maturing promises to pay within the current fiscal year amount to approximately $4,000,000,000, most of which will have to be refunded. Within the next six years more than $10,000,000,000 of debt will mature and will have to be financed. These outstanding and maturing obligations are difficult enough to meet without the complication of added borrowings, every one of which threatens higher interest and delays the adjustment to stable government financing and the diminution of federal taxes to the defensible cost of government.

Regrets for Action.

"I confess a regret that I must sound a note of disappointment to the many ex-service men who have the impression that it is as simple a matter for the government to bestow billions in peace as it was to expend billions in war. I regret to stand between them and the pitiably small compensation proposed. I dislike to be out of accord with the majority of congress which has voted the bestowal.

"The simple truth is that this bill proposes a government obligation of more than four billions without a provision of funds for the extraordinary expenditure, which the executive branch of the government must finance in the face of difficult financial problems and the complete defeat of our commitment to effect economies. I would rather appeal, therefore, to the candid reflections of congress and the country, and to the ex-service men in particular, as to the course better suited to further the welfare of our country.

"These ex-soldiers who served so gallantly in war and who are to be so conspicuous in the progress of the republic in the half century before us must know that nations can only survive where taxation is restrained from the limits of oppression, where the public treasury is locked against class legislation, but ever open to public necessity and prepared to meet all essential obligations. Such a policy makes a better country for which to fight, or to have fought, and affords a surer abiding place in which to live and attain.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

STEAM ROLLER USED AS DRIVER'S HEARSE

The body of George Trice of London went to the grave in a steam roller instead of a hearse.

Trice worked for 25 years as a driver of a steam roller and expressed the wish that he might be taken to the grave in the machine which he had operated for many years. His wish was fulfilled, despite the incongruity of the funeral procession.

DECLARES ROADS FORCED STRIKE

Jewell Says Lockout Was Sequel to Fight to Break Union's Hold.

Responsibility for the railroad shop crafts strike was charged to the Association of Railroad Executives by Bert M. Jewell, head of the strikers in answering Attorney General Daugherty's injunction bill.

Jewell did not appear before Judge James H. Wilkerson in person, but his attorneys read into the record a 28-page affidavit in which Jewell recited the causes which he maintains brought on the strike, detailed the history of the various unsuccessful peace conferences which preceded the agreement reached with some roads and declared the union leaders had never countenanced violence.

He declared that since Aug. 2, when the strikers accepted President Harding's second peace proposal, the railway executives have maintained a lockout against them.

Fight Started in 1920.

The causes leading up to the strike, as the strikers see them, date back to 1920, say the Jewell affivadit. At that time the labor committee of the railway executives association, headed by President Gray of Union Pacific, adopted a report favoring steps to organize regional adjustment boards, as provided by the transportation act. W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, presented a minority report opposing such boards.

The majority report was rejected by the association and T. DeWitt Cuyler, president of the executives appointed Atterbury to succeed Gray as chairman of the labor committee.

"This action of the Association of Railway Executives," Jewell said, "was regarded by the officers of the railway employes' department and generally by the employes as the beginning of a campaign by the Association of Railway Executives against the railway employes' organizations for the purpose of destroying the effectiveness of the organizations and disintegrating their memberships, and also as the beginning of a concerted effort to destroy the effectiveness of the United States railway labor board."

Says Roads Abused Orders.

On Jan. 31, 1921, the affidavit continues, Atterbury "made a peremptory demand" before the labor board for abrogation of the national agreements reached between roads and employes under the railroad administration during the war.

The board abrogated the agreements and referred disputed rules back to the principals, but when they were unable to agree the board again heard the case and promulgated new rules, to which the shopmen objected.

During the same period, Jewell said, two other controversies were brought before the board and decided in the employes' favor, but the decisions were violated and disregarded by the railroads concerned.

One dispute grew out of the practice of letting contracts for shop work to outside contractors, who paid their employes the prevailing local wage scale instead of the rates fixed by the board. The board declared this practice unlawful.

Wage Is Secondary.

The second dispute originated on the Pennsylvania, where union men claimed the committee to represent them in disputes was "hand picked" by the railroad executives. The boards ordered a new election. The Pennsylvania sought an injunctoin to restrain the board from interfering, and Judge Page in district court granted it, but his decision was reversed by the court of appeals last June.

Denying the attorney general's contention in the government's injunction bill that refusal of the shopmen to accept a wage cut ordered by the labor board prompted the walkout July 1, Jewell declared the above disputes were the prime motives behind the strike. In point of fact, he said, the wage reduction had not been passed on by the board at the time the shopmen's convention authorized the strike vote last Spring. The question of wages was added to the strike ballots, he said, after the convention had adjourned.

BILL HART IS WAXING WROTH

"Westerner" Hints He'll Shoot Up Those Who Call Him Cruel Husband.

Bill Hart has let go with both guns. He assailed motives behind the attack upon him by his wife; he denied any physical violence on his part in his marriage; he declared he would not contest his wife's divorce; he characterized the whole affair as "dastardly" and "yellow."

"I'm broke," he said. "Having taken three quarters of a million dollars, all my life's earnings, from me, and no more being available, my wife is determined to make a star of herself, even if she has to ruin me in doing it.

"If her attorney, Milton Cohen, makes any allegations of physical violence against me I'll lick him so you won't recognize him.

"If I can't do that in court I'll drill a hole in his stomach so big you can drive a 20-mule-team borax wagon through it.

"If anyone is guilty of cruelty she certainly is. All these charges and innuendoes attributing brutality to me have no foundation in fact and are perpetrated entirely for the purpose of ruining me and making her in the picture business.

"In effect, she says: 'Come through with some more money or I'll ruin you.'

"All this is being done without any legal procedure because she knows it never will be backed up in any court action. She is trying me and advertising herself at the court of public opinion.

"This whole affair is doubly cruel because we had no trouble other than incompatibility. There was no other man, no other woman, no jealousy. She simply could not be satisfied with anything and she nagged at me until it became impossible to live with her. My sister did not have anything to do with it."

98 Out of Every 100 Women Benefited

An Absolutely Reliable Statement Important to Every Woman

Remarkable Results Shown by a Nation Wide Canvass of Women Purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

50,000 Women Answer

For some time a circular has been enclosed with each bottle of our medicine bearing this question: "Have you received benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

Replies, to date, have been received from over 50,000 women answering that question.

98 per cent of which say YES. That means that 98 out of every 100 women who take the medicine for the ailments for which it is recommended are benefited by it.

This is a most remarkable record of efficiency. We doubt if any other medicine in the world equals it.

Think of it—only two women out of 100 received no benefit—98 successes out of a possible 100.

Did you ever hear of anything like it? We must admit that we, ourselves, are astonished.

Of course we know that our medicine does benefit the large majority of women who take it. But that only two out of 100 received no benefit is most astonishing.

It only goes to prove, however, that a medicine specialized for certain definite ailments—not a cure all—one that is made by the most scientific process; not from drugs, but from a combination of nature's roots and herbs, can and **does** do more good than hastily prepared prescriptions.

You see, we have been making, improving and refining this medicine for over 50 years until it is so perfect and so well adapted to women's needs that it actually has the virtue to benefit 98 out of every 100 women who take it.

It's reliability and recognized efficiency has gained for it a sale in almost every country in the world—leading all others.

Such evidence should induce every woman suffering from any ailment peculiar to her sex to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and see if she can't be one of the 98

THE LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.

NEW PLANE CAMERA AIDS AERIAL SURVEY

Photographic maps made by a new camera used in airplanes make possible the surveying in a few hours of vast areas hitherto inaccessible, says J. M. Mercer, editor for the Western Society of Engineers.

This camera, Mercer asserted, was developed by Major James W. Bagley because experiments made immediately after the World war showed inaccuracies in the method of aerial surveying then used. The camera has three lenses and a photographic transformer by means of which photographic maps can be made which will be "exceedingly accurate," Mercer stated.

League Council Grows

The council of the League of Nations has decided to increase the non-permanent membership of the council from four to six. This will make the council membership 10, with the non-permanent members in the majority.

AVERS PISA TOWER MAY BE CRUMBLE

After all these centuries will the leaning tower of Pisa finally fall to the ground?

A geological expert says it is within the realm of possibility if an earthquake shifts the angle at which it leans.

Several earthquakes have been reported this Summer in that section of northern Italy, and the trembling of the earth's surface was felt at Pisa.

THE PEOPLES T
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An Amazingly Easy Way to Earn $10,000 a Year

Let Me Show You How FREE

To the average man the $10,000-a-year job is only a dream. Yet today there are a surprising number of men earning five-figured salaries who were merely deraming of them a short while ago. The secret of their success should prove a startling revelation to every ambitious man who has ever aspired to get into the $10,000-a-year class.

There is nothing "different" about the man whose salary runs into five figures. He is made of the same stuff as you and I. For example, take J. P. Overstreet of Denison, Texas. A few short years ago he was a police officer earning less than $1,000 a year. Today his earnings are in excess of $1,000 a month—more than $12,000 a year. C. W. Campbell, Greensburg, Pa., was formerly a railroad employe on a small salary—last month his earnings were $1,562.

Read These Amazing Stories of Success

Earned $524 in Two Weeks

I had never earned more than $60 a month. Last week I cleared $306 and this week $218. You have done wonders for me.—Geo. W. Kearns, Oklahoma City, Okla.

I Now Earn as High as $100 a Day

I took your course two years ago. Was earning $15 a week clerking. Am now selling many of the largest firms in the U. S. I have earned more than $100 in a day. You secured me my position. Our Sales Manager is a graduate of yours.—J. L. De Bonis, Chicago, Ill.

Earns $1,562 in Thirty Days

My earnings for the past thirty days are $1,562.00 and I won Second Prize in March although I only worked two weeks during that month.—C. W. Campbell, Greensburg, Pa.

Earned $1,800 in Six Weeks

My earnings for March were over $1,000 and over $1,800 for the last six weeks, while last week my earnings were $356. I travel eleven months out of the year, working 5 days each week. The N. S. T. A. dug me out of a rut where I was earning less than $1,000 a year and showed me how to make a success.—J. P. Overstreet, Denison, Texas.

Why Don't YOU Get Into the Selling Field?

Mr. Overstreet, Mr. Campbell, and the others whose letters you see on this page are all successful salesmen. They have stepped into the $10,000-a-year class—and they never sold goods before! It is hard to believe that such big success could come so quickly and easily. Yet it was all amazingly simple! Ask them the secret of their sudden success. They will tell you they owe it to the National Salesmen's Training Association. This is an organization of top-notch salesmen and sales managers, formed expressly for the purpose of training men to sell and helping them to good selling positions. It has taken hundreds of men from all walks of life and made them Matser Salesmen—it has lifted them out of the rut and shown them the way to magnificent earnings, to fascinating careers and big selling positions.

We Train You And Help You Land a Job

What these men have done, you can do! In your spare time at home you can easily master the secrets of selling that make Star Salesmen. Whatever your experience has been—whatever you may be doing now—whether or not you think you can sell—just answer this question: Are you ambitious to earn $10,000 a year? Then send me your name quick! I will prove to you without cost or obligation that you can easily become a Star Salesman. I will show you how the Salesmanship Training and Free Employment Service of the N. S. T. A. will help you to wonderful success in Selling.

Free Book on Salesmanship

Just mail the coupon or write for our great illustrated Book, "Modern Salesmanship," which we will send you Free. Let us prove to you that regardless of what you are doing now you can quickly become a Star Salesman. Let us show you how you, too, can step into the ranks of the big money makers of business. See how easily you can learn this fascinating big-pay profession at home in your spare time. Learn what we have done for others and what we stand ready to do for you. Don't put it off until tomorrow—write us today. Mail this coupon at once.

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Please send me, without any obligation on my part, your free book, "Modern Salesmanship" and full information about the N. S. T. A. system of Salesmanship Training and Employment Serice. Also a list showing lines of business with openings for salesmen.

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